FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT CENSORS INFORMATION ON SOME TOPICS

PY250257 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0115 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- Topics such as missing persons, the Holmberg and Hidalgo Sola cases, corruption in government, Logia P-2 and its ramifications in Argentina, criticism of the armed forces regarding the Malvinas and other events of current concern have been banned on the state-controlled radio stations and television channels by the executive branch. The censorship being applied on those topics was communicated to the executive departments of the state-controlled media on a piece of paper bearing no seal, but merely mentioning that such restrictions are being imposed by the executive branch.

According to reports, several executives of such media have called in those responsible for the information and journalistic departments to apprise them of the restrictions now in force. Those who were notified signed on the margin of the paper bearing no seal, and the media executives retained it without providing copies.

Asked how the guidelines could be enforced if no copies of the resolution were made available, the authorities indicated that "notes should be taken" of the stipulations it contains.

Regarding some of the written stipulations, an oral recommendation was made: Do not speak about or even make allusions to the pronouncement by Horacio Zaratiegui, former commander of the southern naval area.

The guidelines stipulate that the following topics are to be avoided: missing persons, the Holmberg and Hidalgo Sola cases, criticism of the armed forces over the Malvinas, human rights, and the Plaza de Mayo mothers. They also recommend that politicians invited to participate in programs must have "a reputation for a moderate attitude."

It was also learned that from the time that the guidelines were made known, those responsible for political programs are obliged to submit in advance the names of the leaders they intend to invite to participate in such programs. Presumably, the requirement of submitting those names is made for the purpose of excluding from such programs those leaders whose participation, from the viewpoint of the authorities, might be improper or might not be in line with the resolution distributed to the state-controlled radio stations and television channels on a piece of paper bearing no seal or signature.

Censorship Text

PY252352 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2250 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (DYN) -- The terms of the official prohibition on state-owned radio and television stations broadcasting information about subversive events, missing persons and matters related to these events became known today. The text of the doucment, which DYN had access to, says:

"On express orders of the executive branch, it is prohibited to talk about subjects related to subversive events, cases of missing persons, gangs of subversive criminals and their actions, mothers of the Plaza de Mayo and any event related to subversion. It is also prohibited to talk about the development of legal matters related to those events and the broadcasting of commentaries from newspapers related to those matters.

"The chief of every information service is responsible for the fulfillment of this regulation and cannot delegate this responsibility to second or third persons. If this regulation is not enforced, those chiefs will be immediately replaced."

Minister's Denial

PY250338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1610 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- Pastor Oscar Magdalena, public information secretary of the presidency [SIP], has denied that the government has imposed restrictions on informative and journalists programs carried on television, and stated that "there is complete freedom on the press in the country." When journalists tried to ask questions, Magdalena said that he would only answer questions presented in a questionaire. He later gave his answers by means of a phone call to the press room of Government House. These are the questions and answers.

[Question] Is it true that the government intends to suspend television programs interviewing politicians other than those who are moderates?

[Answer] No thought has been given to that at all.

[Question] It is true that charges will be brought against Channel 13 for airing sequences of the CGT rally at Plaza de Mayo?

[Answer] I know nothing about it, but I emphatically deny that such charges will be made.

[Question] Is the government thinking of eliminating Article 45 of the radiobroadcasting law forbidding newspaper owners from acquiring radio or television stations?

[Answer] That is a request made by several newspaper organizations, and so the request is under study.

[Question] Last week Bignone said, through a spokesman, that "there is complete freedom of the press in the country and any person has the right to express his ideas without any censorship." How will that principle be applied to radio and television stations?

[Answer] The president does not need the information secretary to ratify his words. But, by indication of the president, that is the principle followed by the SIP to discharge its responsibilities.

[Question] There is a report saying that the executives of television channels have received a 12-point memorandum on restrictions in the handling of information.

[Answer] No.

Warning by Junta

PY250151 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- The military junta published the following communique through army headquarters a few minutes ago:

"Since there is evidence of a growing campaign staged by persons and groups and disseminated by some new media in which the actions of the armed, security and police forces is being questioned in their struggle against terrorist criminality, the military junta announces:

"1. All the operations against the terrorist gangs were executed according to the plans approved and supervised by the appropriate commands of the armed forces, duly exercising their institutional responsibility.

"2. This military junta will therefore take all proper legal precautions to safeguard the military, security and police institutions against false and intentionally confusing statements, fabrications or other tendentious public declarations affecting those forces or their members.

"3. Law No 20,840 regarding subversive activities is maintained in full force."

PRESIDENT BIGNONE DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PY241201 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[From the "60 Minutes" program]

[Excerpts] President Bignone talked to the press today. Let us share his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Question] We would like to know your opinion about the rally held by the General Labor Confederation, the CGT, yesterday and about the decision made by the other CGT sector not to hold a strike today.

[Answer] In giving an opinion about yesterday's events, I must say that I obviously have mixed feelings about it. I cannot say that I am pleased with an event when the exhortations of the national government were not heard, they did not listen to the exhortations made by the government regarding certain activities which go beyond the labor union framework. They disregarded the exhortations not to mix matters which the government understands -- matters which I belive the government has at least tried to solve -- with other matters which are of a different nature.

At the same time, I have to say that I am pleased because I believe that this event has given the government an opportunity to prove what the president of the government said: That more strength is needed to permit than to prohibit, I believe that what happened yesterday was a thorough demonstration of that idea, the government has said through its president that the nation will not lack the strength, energy and character to be moderate. I believe what happened yesterday proved that. I belive that yesterday's event also proved what the government said -- that events of this nature are part of our aspirations, that this is living a full democracy and that they are just the type of events -- more or less surmountable, more or less complicated -- which exist in the life of any modern nation, of any civilized country.

From this point of view, I really believe that this event is positive for those of us who definitely want to learn to live without fear, to understand that there are things we should not fear too much and that we must firmly move on toward our objectives.

[Question] Mr President, there are some very sensitive topics which have begun to create concern such as the Holberg and Hidalgo Sola cases. As president, what is your opinion about these two cases and their repercussions?

[Answer] I belive that yesterday's events had negative and positive aspects for the institutional life of the nation. I also believe that we must have absolute confidence in the system of justice. These cases are in the hands of the system of justice; therefore, we must ask ourselves once and for all whether or not we trust the intitutions of the nation. The justice system is one of the pillars of the country's institutiinal structure, and these cases were and continue to be in its hands. Those people who have proof, those who have evidence to give -- they must present this to the justice department. Only by trusting the institutions will we be able to reach our goal of civilized coexistance. This is how I see it and will continue to see it.

[Question] Regarding the Malvinas issue, this issue affecting all Argentines is going to be discussed at the UN assembly. You have given precise instructions to Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari. We would like to know the instructions regarding the position our country is going to take.

[Answer] The most precise instruction given is that the Malvinas have been, are and will continue to be Argentine. As a result of the events taking place in the international field, you must have seen that this matter is being handled properly.

[Question] Regarding our foreign debt, are talks being held with the various sectors and has a decision been made or not?

[Answer] No, no decision has been made. As I told you recently, the government has more than one prospect for solving the problem of its foreign debt. We are following a road a maintaining good prospects in order to be able to fulfill our commitments. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FALKLANDS ISSUE, UN MEETING

PY241600 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari's "60 Minutes" interview in Buenos Aires on 23 September, shortly before departing for New York -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari, you are about to leave for New York, where UN headquarters are located. At the UN meeting, you are likely to discuss the Middle East issue, which is currently a burning subject. However, we now know that the Malvinas issue has been included in the General Assembly's agenda.

[Answer] You are right. That was the good news we received yesterday. As you know, there was some uncertainty as to whether the UN general committee would submit the subject to the fourth commission rather than to the plenary meeting. Undoubtedly, this procedure would have undermined the importance we are attempting to give the Malvinas issue.

[Question] We are unwilling to raise false expectations on the subject. It is important to note that you will certainly not return here saying that all the world has acknowledged Argentina's sovereign right over the Malvinas, and that for that reason we will occupy them again. However, what could you in fact bring back with you.

[Answer] To tell you the truth, I will not bring back anything concrete when I return, because the decision, that is, the voting on the subject, will not be carried out until the end of October or in November, depending on how the meeting evolves. What I will in fact bring back is a deeper knowledge of the positions of some of those countries that have not yet adopted a decision on the subject. I will deliver my speech on 1 October in which I will outline the Argentine position with the necessary emphasis, clarity and justice. Moreover, I intend to carry out a tight agenda of meetings with other foreign ministers, and probably with some heads of state as well, to learn about the position of those countries that have not yet adopted one.

[Question] Would all this have been possible if the Malvinas issue had not been included, as it is now, in the UN agenda?

[Answer] Well, what was achieved yesterday was very promising, and we are glad that there have been no setbacks as there has been with other subjects. Nevertheless, the work has begun; we are continuing with it and we will continue to carry it out in the future. We believe that all these steps are of major importance, since they will make it possible for us to strengthen the position of those countries that are convinced [of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas] and make those countries that have not yet recognized the justice of our case aware of it.

[Question] Let us suppose that you return after having obtained a major consensus. What is the next step?

[Answer] Well, of course, the next step is the voting. We pray of God that we will obtain a position yet, and others are confronted with a series of problems that we will not discuss now because our enemy is not a common enemy but a powerful one.

It is an enemy that not only has military strength, but major financial strength, since its bankers participate in the granting of credit lines to all countries, mainly to the small countries that are experiencing problems. Moreover, its insurance sector covers the trade operations that are conducted by all the countries, and undoubtedly it is a country with a long-standing and expert diplomacy. Nevertheless, we have the justice of our cause above and beyond all that.

HUGHES SPEAKS ON FALKLANDS, DEBT, HOLMBERG

PY250108 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Sep 82

[Text] Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Augusto Hughes yesterday defined as "sensationalist and immoderate" recent press reports on the cases of Elena Holmberg, Hector Hidalgo Sola and the Masonic Lodge P-2. "Those (issues) must be dealt with in court," he said.

Hughes said that the armed forces will take part in the future elected government in the form of a "ministry or a security council," and that Argentina must get the support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to renegotiate its foreign debt. This IMF support, he added, must "be compatible with national interest."

Hughes spoke to reporters in this provincial capital following a ceremony he presided over at the military aviation school here to bid farewell to brigadiers who went into retirement during the last two years. The commander-in-chief called for trade unions' cooperation with the government, since "this is a time for sacrifices. All of us must give something up to achieve an orderly democratization, which is what everybody wants," he said referring to Wednesday's demonstration in Plaza de Mayo, called by the Brasil branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

On being asked whether military action to recover the Malvinas Islands should be resumed, Hughes said: "I believe that at this point, the only possible battle we can wage is a diplomatic one."

COURTS OPEN INVESTIGATION INTO FOREIGN DEBT

PY270200 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui yesterday reopened an investigation into the "disproportionate increase" of Argentina's foreign debt and began criminal proceedings to find out exactly what the loans granted to the country were spent on. According to court sources, Anzoategui subpoenaed the Central Bank to provide information about the exact amount of the foreign debt at the time former Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz took over his post, as compared to its size when he resigned. Martinez de Hoz himself may be questioned in court as a responsibile official, they added.

The case first started three weeks ago, when Peronist lawyer Jorge Eduardo Sola filed charges against Martinez de Hoz and former Central Bank President Adolfo Diz, blaming the present 40 billion dollar debt on fraudulent proceedings.

FURTHER ON SUSPENSION OF IMPORTS FROM PARAGUAY

PY231625 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1410 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (DYN) -- According to reliable sources, as a consequence of shady deals discovered within the bank of the nation and the Bank of Boston, with an evasion of several dozen million dollars, the Commerce Secretariat has ordered the virtual suspension of imports from Paraguay. It is probable that similar measures will be adopted with other members of the Latin American Integration Association [LAIA].

The Commerce Secretariat resolution has invalidated all the sworn statements on import needs [Declaraciones Juradas de Necesidades de Importacion -- DJNI] for merchandise "coming from or originating" in that country which have not been put into effect up to Thursday, 16 September. The resolution explains that the "invalidation" also affects the letters of credit granted under those DJNI which had not been used up to last week.

During the Malvinas war, the only imports which Argentina did not forbid nor submit for previous approval were those coming from country members of the LAIA, which since then have been enjoying absolute preference in payment matters.

According to what has been learned, these shady deals discovered in the bank of the nation and the Bank of Boston have triggered a thorough investigation by the Central Bank, including some collateral measures such as forbidding importing companies whose names are kept in strict secrecy from conducting exchange operations.

The measures imposed on Paraguay since yesterday, which could be extended to Brazil and Uruguay in the near future, seek to avoid exports to Argentina of products which by their characteristics or because of the countries of origin are not allowed to enter the country as a consequence of measures emerging from the South Atlantic conflict.

These shady deals in import and export operations have had an exceptional boom starting with the new exchange policy and with the existence of a black market dollar, the rate of which is 70 percent higher than the rate applied for foreign trade.

In addition to the shady export smuggling deals, other deals include underbilling of exports and overbilling of imports. These operations allow the local operator to withhold important amounts of nondeclared currency in a third country which can then be channeled toward the black market." [quotation mark as received]

JOINT FISHING ENTERPRISES WITH JAPAN POSSIBLE

PY242302 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Upon his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport at noon today, Capt (Hugo Taramoni), secretary of the fisheries department of the maritime interests secretariat, was asked about the possibility that Japanese fishing enterprises may open branches in Argentina and operate in our country's 200-mile territorial sea.

[Begin (Taramoni) recording] There are possibilities. Any country's fishing boats can operate outside the 200-mile area, but if joint enterprises are created in Argentina, those ships may operate in our territorial sea. Therefore, such enterprises would hire Argentine manpower. [end recording]

[Question] Are negotiations going well? Have the Japanese agreed to establish those enterprises?

[Begin (Taramoni) recording] Well, one enterprise has already opened a branch at Puerto Deseado. I think one or more joint tuna fishing enterprises are likely to be created. Thus far, tuna fishing has been limited to the zone outside the 200-mile area. [end recording]

[Quesiton] Would this mean that some Japanese fishermen's families will settle in Argentina?

[Begin (Taramoni) recording] Sure, we would like the crews to be made up of as many Argentines as possible or of foreigners who settled in our country. [end recording]

PRESIDENTIAL CHANGE 'SUGGESTED' FOR 6 OCTOBER

PY250124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0050 GMT 25 Sep 82

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Text] La Paz, 24 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- The National Electoral Court has decided to suggest that the executive branch convene the National Congress for 3 October and that the assumption of power of the new Bolivian president take place 3 days later. Local political leaders said that the decision was made this afternoon during a meeting of congressmen who received their credentials today.

In accordance with the decision of the congressmen, the Electoral Court will send a letter to President Guido Vildoso in the next few hours to the effect that the executive branch convene the congress elected in 1980 for 3 October and that it set the date of transfer of presidential powers for 6 October, the political sources said.

The Electoral Court started handing credentials to the national senators and deputies today, thus complying with the last legal requirement contained in a decree promulgated by the current military government. Before that, it had confirmed the 1980 general elections and published the final vote count.

Congress to Meet 31 August

PY262153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 26 Sep (AFP) -- The Bolivian National Congress will meet for the first time this Tuesday, it was learned here today. At that meeting, the officers of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate will be elected. According to established procedures, 1979 President of the Chamber of Deputies Jose Zegarra Cerrudo and Senate President Oscar Zamora Medinacelli will convene the session.

In other regards, it was indicated that up to now only 57 of the 157 congressmen had picked up their credentials, although it was stated that many congressmen are just now arriving in La Paz from the interior and abroad.

The new officers will decide, together with the military government, the date and time for handing over the reins of government to the Democratic and Popular Unity ticket of Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora. In official circles it is believed that this ceremony will take place this coming 6 October. Among the guests who will be invited are former Venezuelan Presidents Rafael Caldera and Carlos Andres Perez, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, current FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and the presidents of the Andean Pact countries.

Vildoso Instructions

PY241356 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The government of General Vildoso Calderon yesterday instructed Interior Minister Edgar Rojas Ruiz to work in coordination with the National Electoral Court to set the date for the installation of the 1980 congress. The subjects discussed yesterday at the cabinet meeting were released by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Alfredo Careaga Greca. [Begin Careaga recording] At the cabinet meeting, the president of the nation instructed the interior minister to work in coordination with the National Electoral Court to set the dates for the calling of the 1980 congress and the installation of the president and vice president to be elected by that congress. [end recording]

The presidential spokesman also stated that a climate of normality prevails in the country, except for the conflict existing in Potosi, where the mineworkers, by decision of the civic committee, are demanding a higher wage increase. [Begin Careaga recording] The president of the nation also told the labor minister to accelerate the studies of the minimum wage increase demanded by the mineworkers throughout the country. [end recording]

NEW ADMINISTRATION TO DEAL WITH FOREIGN DEBT

PY240312 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Alfonso Revollo has said that Bolivia should make substantial payments on its foreign debt in September and October and that this situation will have to be solved by the new administration that is about to come to power. He said that basic commodities will be given priority attention.

[Begin Revollo recording] The Finance Ministry is taking care of supplies through the Central Bank. As you know, yesterday we issued a letter of credit for a 100,000-ton flour shipment scheduled to arrive within a 90-day period. The situation is normal in the area of supplies and medicines, right? [end recording]

Revollo also denied press reports he recently met with foreign bank representatives, particularly Venezuelans. Bolivia, he reiterated, should urgently meet the obligations arising from debts which are already due.

[Begin Revollo recording] Bolivia will have to make substantial payments in September and October, when several obligations contracted with foreign banks and international organizations fall due. In any event, this situation will be dealt with in keeping with the foreign debt policy to be adopted by the future government. [end recording]

Revollo added that the country should make several disbursements, although he gave no figures. He explained that Bolivia should meet obligations contracted with foreign banks, with third countries and with suppliers. Minister Revollo said that for the time being there are enough funds to guarantee the operation of the public administration.

HERNAN SILES ZUAZO PREPARING EMERGENCY PLAN

PY242201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that Hernan Siles Zuazo, the virtual president of Bolivia who will return to La Paz during the first days of next week, is preparing an emergency plan and a government program to combat the serious political and social crisis in Bolivia.

According to a spokesman of his secretariat, Siles Zuazo, whose election as constitutional president of Bolivia by the 1980 Congress recalled by the military regime is virtually a fact, is practically in hiding in an unspecified beach resort in greater Lima due to the persistent siege of the local and international press. He is now engaged in exclusively preparing the plans he will put into effect.

Siles Zuazo, who is head of the Democratic and Popular Unity and who is living in exile in Lima, is in constant contact with both the leaders of the political parties that support him and those of the opposition sectors seeking to achieve a unified civilian front, the spokesman added.

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT OPPOSED

PY270050 Paris AFP in Spanish 1024 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Relatives of eight leaders of the Bolivian Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] who were killed by state security agents have asked the government not to allow Col Luis Arce Gomez -- designated military attache to Argentina -- to leave the country before explaining that massacre.

These persons have indicated that the coming of the democratic regime is the best opportunity for former Interior Minister Gen Luis Garcia Meza to assume his responsibilities instead of dodging them by seeking refuge in a diplomatic post.

These relatives of the 15 January 1981 victims state that if Arce Gomez leaves the country, the lifelong desire for justice of the Bolivian people will be frustrated.

UNION HEADQUARTERS SEIZED, PEASANTS INJURED

PY250304 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The Single Confederation of Peasant Unions has condemned the assault against the confederation's headquarters in Cochabamba, which was seized by a group of approximately 20 members of the military-peasant pact led by coordinator (Leoncio Lorrico).

Peasant leader Genaro Flores reported on the action.

[Begin Flores recording] The attackers invaded the confederation's headquarters, shooting and beating the peasants who were there. More than 12 people were severely wounded, among them (Enrique Encina), executive secretary of the Single Federation of Peasant Unions in Cochabamba, who is in serious condition due to the wounds he suffered. [end recording] Flores also said that the seizure was recorded by the university television station. He stressed that peasants condemn the action and demand that the government conduct a strict investigation and punish those responsible.

[Begin Flores recording] The Bolivian Single Confederation of Peasant Unions charges that Chuquisaca Department Major Col (Julio Luaiza) has personally mistreated fellow worker (Pedro Gonzalez), the confederation's finance secretary, who was arrested during the plebiscite and hunger strike staged in that city. With his abuse and heavy handedness, Col (Luaiza) has revealed his cruelty and evil nature, for which he must be severely punished. [end recording]

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY SUPPORTS COB STRUGGLE

PY250141 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] received a message from the French Socialist Party conveying support for the Bolivian labor union struggle. The message which was received a few hours ago, also stresses that the French Socialist Party will cooperate in the restoration of democracy in Bolivia. COB leader (Gonzalo Guzman) reads the message:

[Begin (Guzman) recording]

Paris, 24 September,

Mr Juan Lechin Oquendo, COB,

La Paz, Bolivia.

The French Socialist Party greets the return of democracy in Bolivia. The convening of the Congress elected on 29 July 1980 and dissolved by a military coup marks the beginning of the restoration of Bolivian democracy. This accomplishment is the result of hard political and union struggles. The Socialist Party has voiced its solidarity with those struggles and will maintain its solidarity with the restoration of Bolivian democracy.

Signed Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party. [end recording]

BRIEFS

INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL COMMANDER -- Col Hermes Fellman will be installed today as commander of the Gen Joaquin Zenteno Anaya Military Intelligence School. Fellman replaces Col Luis Arce Gomez. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Sep 82 p 3 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

PY252131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo left today for New York, where he will deliver a speech on Monday, 27 September, at the opening of the UN General Assembly.

The Brazilian president left in the company of Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerriero, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, Military Household Chief Gen Ruben Ludwig, Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu, Planning Minister Delfim Neto, National Intelligence Chief Gen Otavio Medeiros and Minister for Land Affairs Danilo Venturini.

[Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese at 1550 GMT on 23 September reports that "Planning Minister Delfim Neto will leave tonight for the United States to talk about Brazil's balance of payments. Neto, together with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, will talk to bankers in New York:]

Subject of UN Speech

PY270135 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 26/27 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- President Joao Figueiredo will make an unprecedented appearance before the United Nations Monday to dramatize the Third World's suffering from the world financial and economic crisis. A Finance Ministry official said Figueiredo will devote his speech to economic obstacles which rich countries, including the United States, currently place in the path of poor nations struggling to pay off their debts and develop.

"He will make a clear reference to the United States," he said.

Brazil's foreign minister traditionally delivers the opening speech at United Nations General Assembly sessions. The custom dates to 1920 and the first session of the old League of Nations when major powers like Britain and France, undecided on which would go first, left it up to Brazil, then a world political lightweight.

This year Figueiredo, who left for New York Saturday, decided to set another precedent and deliver the speech himself instead of leaving it to the foreign minister. "The decision was motivated by our view of current circumstances, by the world sitatuion and by the fact that in some ways things have never been so serious," said Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerrero.

Guerrero said Brazil was worried about problems that also affected other countries. "We are not asking anything just for ourselves," he said.

Brazilian authorities say the rich countries hinder the ability of the poor nations to pay back their loans by imposing tariff barriers. "By adopting measures which have a protecionist and recessionary emphasis, the industrialized nations are condemning the peripheral countries (Third World nations) to face the bitter medicine of recession, inflation and deficit in their balance of payments," Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said.

Galveas complained high interest rates are putting a further burden on the foreign debt. "All this places the United States in the unhappy situation of a villain in the eyes of the less developed world," he said.

Brazil wants rich countries to reduce their trade barriers, drop protectionist measures against Third World imports and give clear assurances that they agree that the poorer countries have a right to develop.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY252139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Sep (TELAM) -- Before leaving for New York to attend the 37th UN General Assembly where the Malvinas issue will be discussed, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated that the Anglo-Argentine conflict will persist unless it is solved with justice through diplomatic channels. The foreign minister, who will leave tomorrow for the United Nations, added that Brazil will support any initiative at the assembly seeking the resumption of diplomatic negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain to overcome the conflict.

The UN General Assembly will be opened on Monday, 27 September, by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, and one of the main subjects to be discussed will be the Malvinas Islands at the request of the Latin America countries. It was also learned that in his opening speech, President Figueiredo will discuss aspects related to the critical international economic situation and the growing tensions in relations between states.

At the press conference granted today, the Brazilian foreign minister was asked about the situation in the Middle East. He flatly discarded a possible severance of relations between his country and Israel. Saraiva Guerreiro stated in this regard: Our government does not feel that breaking relations would be beneficial at all. He also denied that Brazil had unilaterally presented a protest to Israel over the massacre in Beirut. The foreign minister added that his country supports the demand of the Palestine people for the end of the occupation of the Arab territories taken by force along with their demand to have the right to their own state.

$20 MILLION WORTH OF COFFEE SOLD TO USSR

PY250259 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 82 p 17

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Coffee Institute reported yesterday that the USSR has agreed to buy $20 million worth of coffee, that is, 116,667 bags, to be shipped in October. Exporting firms will be, among others, Intercontinental, Cacique, Esteve Irmaos and Cooperative de Guaupe.

The balance of trade with USSR -- where Brazilian pipe manufacturers are trying to sell equipment for the trans-Siberian gas pipeline -- registered a surplus favorable to Brazil from January to June 1982. In this period, Brazilian exports to the USSR amounted to $342 million while Soviet exports to Brazil amounted to only $83 million.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN BANK PARTICIPATION -- Brasilia -- After 3 years of negotiations, Brazil yesterday decided to subscribe for shares in the African Development Bank [BAD]. This decision opens new prospects for the participation of Brazilian exporters of services in African development projects with financial support from this bank. This report was released yesterday by BAD President Wila Mung'omba after a meeting with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Central Bank President Carlos Langoni. Mung'omba stated that this bank -- which operates in Africa like the IDB in Latin America -- is inviting 25 non-African countries to subscribe to the BAD. [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Sep 82 p 21 PY]

NEW FOURTH ARMY COMMANDER -- Gen Heitor Furtado Arnizaut de Matos yesterday assumed the position of commander of the Fourth Army, replacing Enio Gouvela, who has been designated chief of the Army General Services Department. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Sep 82 p 5 PY]

CRUZEIRO DEVALUATION -- The cruzeiro was devalued 2.4 percent in relation to the U.S. dollar yesterday. This is the 27th mini-devaluation amounting to 62.1 percent this year. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 p 31 PY]

PRESIDENT BETANCUR INAUGURATES PEACE COMMISSION

PA241324 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1624 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas at a ceremony held in the conference room of Narino Palace to inaugurate the peace commission -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of the history written by our forefathers and the history that will be written by our children and their children, I wish to invite all Colombians of today, 23 September 1982, to choose a future of life instead of death, of peace instead of war, of civilization instead of barbarism, of creation instead of aggressiveness and destruction, of development and the fulfillment of our potential as human beings instead of negativeness and frustation.

I have maintained that violence is the fruit of the objective factors and subjective agents that come together in a society either to balance it or to shake it up. In line with this diagnosis, the government that I head wishes to invite all Colombians to sow the seeds of peace, of complete peace in all areas, town squares, homes and roads of Colombia.

Development Plan for Peace

Consequently, the government's development plan will be a plan for the cultivation, promotion and strengthening of peace. We will work to stabilize prices with the awareness that by defending the income, security, stability and well-being of families, we will be working for peace.

We will devote ourselves to the reactivation of the economy so as to multiply the sources of dignified and dignifying work and thereby the roots of peace. We willstruggle to have public administration be an issue of the community and to increase its attention to social demands in order to strengthen peace.

As for the agents or subjective factors of subversion who are politically oriented, we will work with all the nation and for the nation to create the institutional conditions that will permit, facilitate and even encourage their incorporation into ordinary political life. To this end, we have proposed granting a general amnesty for political and related crimes with the exception of atrocities and the expansion of the framework our legal state and our democratic system to the extent necessary to make a place for and give expression and solutions to the new realities, forces and demands that have erupted in the nation in the past decade.

In this regard, the ministers will always be ready to go before Congress to point out, as demanded by the liberal directorate, just how far the benefits of amnesty should extend for the benefit of the rebels and to define the political and related crimes that will be covered by this amnesty.

Participation for Peace

It is natural that the government, and I as president of Colombia, should have placed great hope in what this commission can and will do to build a strong foundation on which to erect that real peace that we all desire -- each in his own way and some perhaps with skepticism and suspicion -- but nevertheless a peace that we all want.

I know that the government must be a communitarian enterprise and not the work of a group of intellectuals. In the case of peace, I have put into practice the concept of participation to listen to those that should be heard because they are aware of the conflict; they are concerned about the conflict and in many cases they experience this situation directly and suffer because of it. Therefore, they can suggest solutions they would not circulate freely or with the needed force in the government's ivory tower.

Subjective and Objective Agents of Peace

Let us repeat, without making these tasks mutually exclusive, that the National Congress will be in charge of legislating regarding the former and current status of the subjective agents of the subversion by handling, with the priority I have requested, the amnesty bills persented by the various political organizations and the government recommendations constantly presented to the Congress by the respective ministers.

This committee has the important task of suggesting specific and practical solutions in an effort to have the so-called objective agents of subversion begin to disappear. Those agents are injustices such as the lack of education, unemployment, lack of health -- in other words, the marks of underdevelopment.

We stand before the task of peace, the first and main task of this historic committee.

I have repeatedly said that inequality, violence and delinquency are frequently not the causes, but the efforts of economic and social maladjustment. Justice without bread, order without harmony and harsh and cold equality before the law when people are not equal are manifestations of political and social cruelty that is incompatible with a just society. Order cannot be confused with repression and violence will not end until it becomes unnecessary because its causes, or the pretexts on which it is based, have disappeared.

That is why I would expect that the commission will carry out an in-depth search for the paths by which we may uproot mistrust and recover faith in the future.

I hope that the amnesty effort will succeed and that those who idealistically -- in many cases -- engaged in armed subversion for political reasons -- which I try to understand even if I don't agree with them -- will have the opportunity to proclaim their ideas and to cultivate followers through democratic efforts within the legal structure. Therefore, as part of a coherent program, the government minister has presented a series of proposals to various political parties and groups. These proposals are aimed at further defining our democracy so that it is not long envisaged as one at the service of traditional interests, but as one suitable for a free confrontation of ideologies and programs.

Our homeland has an owner: the nation. It is tricolor. The homeland is national in scope. It belongs to you, to all of us. The homeland belongs to us; it is a totality. Consequently, it is asking for national unanimity.

However, I am not asking for national unconditionality. I start from the fact that this commission includes outstanding representatives of groups which are not only opposed to this government, but to our system of government. An I will not commit the outrage of asking you to give up your ideas, you positions and you expectations.

I dare ask you to broach the captivating topic of peace, including all of its exigencies and connotations, with the most absolute respect for the political and intellectual independence of the members of this commission.

Well beyond the scope of the amnesty and whatever its effects are, I ask you to confront with a realistic and positive spirit the basic demands of all types: politcal, cultural, economic and labor. I ask you to confront these demands in an effort to make it possible to build peace on the basis of socia. justice and respect among Colombians, as Mrs Lidia Quintero de Turbay so beautifully says in the patriotic message in which she declines participation in this commission while reiterating her desire for peace.

The government does not have the power to end the injustice and inequality plaguing the people and inciting them to rebellion by sheer magic or good will. However, the government can indeed clear the path for us Colombians to give a real content to our imperfect democracy and for us to participate in the construction of our common destiny.

We will not ignore the work done by the Peace Commission appointed by former President Julio Cesar Turbay. And we will move forward in the peaceful atmosphere of the Casa de la Moneda in (La Candelaria) District, which the government has placed at the service of this distinguished commission so it may successfully fulfill its historical task and serve as a bridge and a channel for dialogue between the government and the nation as well as an advisory body to the authorities. As a matter of principle, from the outset the authorities will abstain from interfering in any way with the work of the commission.

In the name of all Colombians of the past, the present and the future, friend and foe of the government, thank you. Countless thanks for the light with which you will help us discover and illuminate the path toward peace, which is Colombia's path.

May the God of our homeland protect you so that, without renouncing your principles and individual preferences, we may all again join together under that great and irreplaceable banner of peace, which is the essence and foundation of every community's highest values such as our homeland itself, coexistence, solidarity, freedom, justice and human order. Peace enshrines and preserves these unique, irreplaceable, untransferable and unrepeatable public possessions.

Upon officially declaring the beginning of the Peace Commission's task, I invoke the help of God while I listen to the tutelary voices of our ancestors speaking to us from above. May they guide your steps and your thoughts, Messrs Commissioners.

Today is the first day of the rest of our lives. The future is beginning right now. Let us choose and build the future of which the creators of our nation dreamed, the one our children want and deserve. Long live Colombia! [applause]

FARC COMMUNIQUE EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS TO TALK

PA240325 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, has stated that it is willing to talk with the government to search for a real and enduring peace. In bulletin No 75 entitled "Resistance," the FARC guerrillas say that what was originally a group of 45 subversives during the times of Marquetalia now has 23 guerrilla fronts.

The clandestine bulletin, delivered yesterday to CARACOL, says that if the groups belonging to the M-19 [19 April Revolutionary Movement], the ELN [National Liberation Army], the EPL [People's Liberation Army] and other armed organizations are counted, the government can decide whether the solution to the problem of men in arms is really military or political.

The bulletin was almost certainly drafted before the formation of the Peace Commission was made known, since in it they ask the government to begin with the commission and start the dialogue with the guerrillas.

The [word indistinct] is signed by the so-called central chiefs of staff of the FARC: Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, Martin Villa, (Jaime Guaraca), (Noel Mata), (Jorge Suarez), (Alfonso Pie Chacon), (Wilson Alberto Senmayor) and (Braulio Herrera Santacruz).

ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA232334 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota -- An official communique issued by the army has reported that 15 guerrillas were killed in three clashes in Cauca, Antioquia and Putumayo in the past few days.

The announcement, made a few hours after the Peace Commission was created, noted that an attempt was made to ambush a military patrol on the road to La Belleza, Argelia, Cauca Department, but the patrol reacted quickly and killed (Yamil Rosas Aguirre), alias Rafael, commander of a group of the 8th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FABC]; (Marcos Munoz); (Marta Marquelez), and an unidentified individual. The patrol seized many weapons, including 30-caliber carbines, grenades and ammunition.

The army communique added that in (Copornoac), Antioquia, enraged at the constant killing of their comrades, peasants captured a FARC group and killed (Augusto Buitrago Chimoca), (Alirio Buitrago Ramirez), (Marcos Marin) and (Giraldo Alvarez).

The army document continued by reporting that in Mocoa, Putumayo, troops of the 9th Brigade killed (Luis Enrique Narvaez), alias (Chavy Tercero), a member of the 19 April Movement. A rifle and many cartridges were seized from him.

These are the first guerrilla casualties this month since the guerrilla leaders declared [words indistinct] waiting for the meetings that their spokesmen are holding with members of Congress and the government.

TELECOM POSTPONES SATELLITE LAUNCHING PROJECT

PA240425 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Board of Directors of the National Telecommunications Enterprise, Telecom, in its latest meeting headed by Communications Minister Bernardo Ramirez, decided to cancel bids for the launching of the Satcol satellite to geostationary orbit. The Telecom directors released the following communique containing the motives that prompted the decision.

Since 1975, Telecom has been developing plans to expand our telecommunications system with its own satellite placed in geostationary orbit corresponding to the equatorial arc of Colombian territory. The satellite was conceived for domestic communications.

In 1977, its cost was estimated at approximately $120 million for the initial project; in 1980 due to the expansion of the program, the cost approached $200 million; in September 1982, the estimated cost reached $300 million with possible additional increases due to readjustments to conform to new, recently detected factors.

In view of the constant estimated increases in the project's cost and the need to maintain the financial stability of the institution as to its internal and external indebtedness, not only to continue modernizing services but also to duly develop the microwave system plans contained in previous commitments for various areas of the country, the Board of Directors decided to conduct a new evaluation of the existing alternatives and a more detailed study based on updated information of the various formulas for the construction and use of satellites.

The bidding for construction of the satellite and control network has been declared void. Despite the fact that the two bidders have great technological prestige, it was decided that it is not advantageous to grant a bid because the lowest bid establishes conditions not in line with the terms of the bidding or Colombian law, while the other bid, although meeting such requirements, is excessively higher.

Therefore, Telecom also agreed to postpone the decisions on launching and complementary systems until reaching a clear conclusion concerning the characteristics of the telecommunications service the country should have in order to meet the needs of the Colombian population.

WORKERS' NATIONWIDE STRIKE ENDS 23 SEPTEMBER

PA252255 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday, on the second and last day of the strike called by the United Workers Front, FUT, there was a different atmosphere from that which characterized the first day of the strike. In Quito, the second day of the strike was less tense than the first day; FUT held a peaceful march in the afternoon.

In Guayaquil, however, there were incidents yesterday that contrasted with Wednesday's relative calm. FUT scheduled a demostration for the afternoon, but is was prohibited. A huge march yesterday participated in by 7,000 to 10,000 people ended the fifth nationwide strike called by FUT. Labor sectors have described this strike by the Ecuadorean working class, the longest yet, as a success, while government sectors term it a failure.

Leaders of the march to San Francisco emphasized the unity that exists among the confederations that comprise FUT and stressed that the government branches should take measures to benefit the country's majority.

According to the official viewpoint, the country showed a desire for productivity and work during the 2 days of the strike. Labor Minister Vladimiro Alvarez Crau evaluated the workers' strike as follows.

[Begin recording] From the report that I've received from various provinces, it can be said that very few enterprises suspended work in Azuay Province. Work on basic projects continued. In other provinces, the nationwaide strike was hardly noticed, as was also true yesterday.

As for the cities of Guayaquil and Quito, although it is true that there was greater agitation, most businesses continued to work. It was important to note that in some of the businesses that did not work, the workers and their labor organizations have expressed a willingness to compensate for the time lost by working special shifts for which they will receive regular pay. [end recording]

Drivers' Strike 27 Sep

PA261846 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado will send a note of consultation to the Chamber of Representatives asking for an interpretation of the term "and related services," which appeared in the legislative decree that froze prices and fares for basic services. Hurtado wants to know if the term "related services" includes public transportation so that he can act accordingly. Based on this congressional interpretation, Hurtado will analyze a request made by the transportation sector for an increase in fares and tariffs regulating ground transportation.

On Friday, the leaders of the National Federation of Drivers decided to declare an indefinite strike effective tomorrow as a response to the government's refusal to increase fares and tariffs. The drivers feel that the government's refusal is a mockery of their sector. According to reports, the professional drivers' decision to begin an indefinite stoppage tomorrow remains unchanged because there was no contact between the government and the drivers' leaders yesterday.

In view of this irreversible decision, government officials yesterday continued to coordinate a plan to prevent the consequences of this paralyzation from serious affecting the daily activities of the citizens.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

PY252133 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues left yesterday for New York City to attend the 37th UN General Assembly which will begin next week.

The Paraguayan delegation to the UN conference is made up of Paraguayan Ambassador to the UN Luis Gonzalez Arias, DOTAI [International Acts, Treaties and Organizations Department] Director Eladio Loizaga, Senator Carlos Augusto Saldivar and Ezequiel Gonzales, adviser Jose Antonio Moreno Ruffinelli, Paraguayan representative to the United Nations in Geneva Pedro Mir Puig and alternate representative to the UN Oscar Cabello and first secretary of that mission Miss Estela Diaz.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEEKS NORMAL TRADE TO ARGENTINA

PY242212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Asuncion, 24 Sep (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry sent instructions today to the Paraguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires to take up with the Argentine Government the question of the prompt normalization of Argentine imports from Paraguay. Paraguayan-Argentine economic relations were shaken yesterday by an unexpected decision of that neighboring country to cancel the import permits in order to introduce a better control of its operations.

The Foreign Ministry's instructions to the embassy in Buenos Aires were disclosed to AFP today by Efrain Dario Centurion, under secretary for economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry, who said that the Foreign Ministry also requested the good offices of the Argentine Embassy in Asuncion to obtain normalization of the import permits as soon as possible, above all in the case of so-called perishable products such as tomatoes and peppers.

According to Centurion, Argentina may take exceptional measures to normalize permits for perishable Paraguyan products.

Observers have pointed out that bilateral Paraguayan-Argentine trade absorbs at least 20 percent of Paraguayan exports despite the fact that trade has not been very likely in the last few years.

HOY DISPLEASED WITH COST OF LIVING REPORT

PY242203 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Sep 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Cost of Living"]

[Excerpts] According to a report issued by the Economic Studies Department of the Central Bank, the cost of living dropped by 0.2 percent between December 1981 and August 1982. The report also indicates that in August the consumer price index fell by 0.9 percent with respect to July.

According to this official estimate, life is cheaper now than it was in December 1981. The Central Bank seems to base its cost of living estimate on a very limited number of products. Therefore, its conclusions, although not incorrect, may be showing just half the picture. It should be taken into account that the cost of living estimate is not a bare mathematical exercise nor a mere statistical computation. It is the basis and the foundation for possible salary readjustments which, according to the labor code, are to be enforced when the cost of living variation exceeds 10 percent.

The Central Bank should refine the method followed for estimating cost of living variations by choosing a more representative sample of consumer goods. This would provide a more realistic picture of the situation and of the population's actual needs.

PRESIDENT ON PROPOSED DIALOGUE WITH TERRORISTS

PY262312 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 26 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi has resigned his post in view of the repercussions of his invitation to hold talks with Shining Path leaders, President Fernando Belaunde revealed here today.

During his usual Sunday press conference, the chief of state indicated that the government did not accept the resignation. The president pointed out that Gagliardi's invitation was of a personal nature, made with the purpose of making every effort to avoid further loss of life in the country.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian president, defining the government position on the matter, said that every criminal act is subject to the provisions of the penal code, which the judiciary exclusively administers.

The president then added that as far as the possibility of preventing criminal acts goes, the government is always ready to talk with identifiable opposition members who in some way might have some influence and who are disposed toward calming things down in the hope of saving lives.

Gagliardi's proposal, made last Friday, to hold talks in order to put an end to the unnecessary bloodshed in the country, was rejected by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias, who will tonight begin a trip to Japan, the PRC and North Korea.

While Ulloa declared that the government would hold no talks with terrorists, but on the contrary would apply the punishment to them the law provides, Belaunde today tried to reconcile the differences which have cropped up in an effort to retain an important member of this government.

After referring to the complex problem of terrorism and the most recent attacks, Belaunde expressed his hope that life in Ayacucho, in the southeastern Andean region, a center of terrorist activities, would return to normal once his wishes are put into practice; that is, the conclusion of a number of infrastructure projects that the government is carrying out.

Elsewhere, asked about the possibility of inviting the UN Commission on Human Rights, Belaunde said that the doors of the country are open and that the government did not oppose carrying out investigations, including investigating the prisons to observe conditions there.

Prime Minister on Dialogue

PY262130 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ullca said here today that the government will hold no dialogue with terrorists. It will apply the punishment the law provides to the terrorists.

The government, Ulloa added, "has no interest in any such dialogue. Let the terrorists have no doubts that the government will punish and repress, as harshly as necessary, their acts of brutality, such as the murder of policemen and government officials. We are not going to hold talks with organizations that propose doing away with the government."

In his press conference, Ulloa was referring to the statements made by Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi. Gagliardi invited the leaders of the Pol Pot-oriented group Shining Path to talks in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

General Gagliardi invited those who put down their arms and renounced terrorism to talk, Ulloa explained.

TERRORISTS SHOOT TEACHER IN HUAMANGA PROVINCE

PY252324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported in this capital today that a guerrilla commando murdered teacher Romulo Cordoba Huaman yesterday in the presence of his colleagues and pupils at a school in the town of Pomacocha, Ayacucho Department, in the Andean south central region.

The commando, formed by 15 armed members, violently broke into a mixed primary school in the mentioned town. When the commando had teachers and pupils under control, it selected Cordoba Huaman to read a proclamation of the Shining Path extremist group to his pupils. When the teacher refused to read it, one of the attackers fired three shots at him, shouting that this would serve as a warning. The group then fled.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the curfew imposed since last night from 2100 to 0600 (0200 to 1100 GMT) in Huamanga Province, of which the city of Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima, is the capital, was strictly observed and that no serious incidents took place in that city.

Execute Civilians

PY252321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported in this capital today that a group of terrorists executed two civilians on charges of rape and cattle rustling in a town in Ayacucho Department, southeast of Lima.

It was reported that about 30 extremists staged a people's trial in the main square of the town of Chuschi the day before yesterday against Ponciano Rojas, 58, and his son Andres, 26, accusing them of stealing cattle and of having raped several women. They were found guilty and the terrorists shot them on the spot before the stunned townspeople, who were ordered to leave their cattle loose and the doors of their homes open.

PRIME MINISTER ULLOA TO VISIT JAPAN, PRC, DPRK

PY262352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0331 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa tonight announced that this Monday he will begin a 10-day trip to Japan, the PRC and possibly to the DPRK with a view toward broadening the horizons of Peruvian trade beyong the traditional limits. Ulloa will travel in the company of government officials, private businessmen and leaders of the Popular Christian Party, a member of the government coalition. It is also possible that members of the opposition (Marxist) United Left will go along.

After indicating that the trip held special significance for the government, Ulloa said that in Japan he would try to interest Japanese investors in development projects in Peru, as well as looking into how trade could be increased. Besides, he said, Japan can help us develop our ties with Southeast Asia.

On its part, Ulloa said, the PRC can supply us with intermediate technology and experience in communal labor. "Also, my visit to Beijing will show that there are no differences between the governments of Peru and the PRC, although each has a different form of government." As well, it will show that the PRC Government respects the democratic Peruvian Government and that the PRC is not involved in the deeds and activities that we are suffering with, the prime minister added, referring to the presumed ties between Beijing and Shining Path extremists, ties which are mentioned by some members of the press.

NO FLIGHT TO CUBA FOR CINCHONEROS BEFORE 27 SEP

PA262355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Panama City, 26 Sep (AFP) -- Cuban Embassy sources in Panama City have said that the 12 Cinchonero guerrillas who occupied the San Pedro Sula Chamber of Commerce and Industries building in Honduras will not be transferred to Cuba today, as was announced, as the airplane that will be taking them to Cuba is not expected to arrive until tomorrow. The source added that "There is no chance that the 12 members of the Cinchonero command, who are in transit through Panama, will continue their trip today.."

Meanwhile, the Cinchoneros are being held at an unidentified National Guard headquarters, though it is believed that they are at the Tinajitas headquarters, 15 km from the Omar Torrijos International Airport, the same facility used in March of last year to hold another commando belonging to the same Honduran leftist organization who hijacked an airplane in Honduras.

A National Guard security office source said that the Cuban guerrillas' stay in Panama depends upon the arrival of the Cuban airplane and it is not known when this airplane will arrive.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Paredes

PA250250 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation that is closely linked to the office of Cuban President Fidel Castro met with members of the General Staff of the Panamanian National Guard, the vice president of the republic, government officials, advisers and the ministers of foreign affairs for over 5 hours. A report by Jose Montano follows:

[Begin Montano relay] Members of Cuban President Fidel Castro's office for strategy and policy held a meeting today of more than 5 hours with Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca, Foreign Affairs Minister Juan Jose Amado and members of the General Staff of the National Guard led by their commander, Gen Ruben Dario Paredes.

The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, lasted until nearly 1530, when the Cuban delegation was the first to leave the Foreign Affairs Ministry under strict security measures. With diplomatic reservations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told this station only that the visit by Osman Cienfuegos, Jose "Pepin" Naranjo and Manuel Pineiro, who work for the Cuban president's office for strategy and policy, had no special purpose and that they made a general analysis of regional problems at the meeting. The Panamian Foreign Ministry spokesman added that the Mexican-Venezuelan initiative in search of a dialogue by which to achieve peace in Central America was also discussed.

This station's representative waited outside the Foreign Ministry building for news of the results from the participants and was initially able to approach the Cuban mission, with the following results:

[Begin recording] [Question] How are we to interpret your vist to Panama?

[Unidentified speaker] Very good. We are very happy.

[Question] The agenda?

[Unidentified speaker] What about the agenda? What agenda? [laughter] [end recording]

Shortly thereafter, the vice president of the republic left the scene, saying only: Excuse me, but I am really in a rush.

Finally, the members of the National Guard General Staff who participated in the meeting left the Foreign Ministry in the company of Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of that institution.

[Begin recording] [Question] What did you discuss, general?

[Gen Paredes] Panamanian security. [end recording]

[Words indistinct] also expected to be able to meet today with the president of the republic, a trustworthy source reported. [end relay]

Holds Press Conference

PA261355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The members of Cuba's strategy and policy office left for Havana today. They talked to local newsmen before department. Jose Montano of this station was there and here is our version of this interview:

[Begin recording] [Osmani Cienfuegos] Well, our visit is a continuation of the close relations existing between Panama and Cuba. We've come here to talk with all the Panamanian friends regarding the present situation and various topics. In other words, this is the continuation of our relations, which have always been very fraternal, friendly and warm, and are a result of the friendship between General Torrijos and Commander Fidel Castro. This visit is a continuation of that.

[Question by unidentified newswoman] What topics were discussed?

[Answer] We talked about various topics and discussed many things. We had the opportunity to talk with General Paredes, the National Guard General Staff and the president. We discussed various topics regarding our relations and the Central American situation. We talked about how we should work and join Panama's and Cuba's efforts to improve the Central American situation and to contribute to greater stability in the region. We discussed these topics in particular.

[Montano] Is this a tour or a special visit to Panama? If it is a special visit to Panama, why?

[Answer] What's the difference between a tour and a visit?

[laughter]

[Montano] Several countries?

[Answer] No, no. We only came to Panama. We are returning to Cuba today. [laughter] So if going to Cuba, coming to Panama and returning to Cuba is a tour, then we are on a tour. [more laughter]

[Unidentified newsman] Mr Cienfuegos, do you think the results of the meeting were positive?

[Answer] We feel that they were extraordinarily positive. We had a chance to talk with our Panamanian friends with as much frankness and freedom as we've always done. The talks with the National Guard General Staff and General Paredes have been a continuation of the relations that we had with General Torrijos. We spoke very frankly with them. We feel that this trip had very good results. [laughter]

[Unidentified newswoman] You spoke of the participation of Yankee imperialism in the problems of Central America and the Caribbean. However, there has also been talk about the Cuban participation in these problems. What is your opinion on this then?

[Answer] Imperialist participation is of one kind and ours is of another kind. To what extent do we admit the level of our participation?

Well, we have the right to choose our friends, and just like the Americans have the right to choose their friends, we have our right to choose our friends. As a matter of principle, we have the right to have the relations we feel adequate and to the extent we feel adequate within these relations.

[Montano] The international press has talked about a continuous economic problem in Cuba, particularly regarding its foreign debt. What is your view of this?

[Answer] Well, my view is that this is a disgrace, and I wish it was only us with that kind of problem. You must know very well that it is a problem that affects all the poor countries in the world. It is a problem of Latin America. It is a problem of tremendous magnitude. This economic and financial problem is burdening all our nations. You have it here in Panama. You know that recently Mexico had to go out and renegotiate a very large foreign debt. We are no exception to this problem. These problems are very old. They date back to the exploitation in Cuba. They come from the times of the pseudo-republic, and our problems have been getting worse, just like they have been getting worse in all poor countries. Naturally, we have problems of this type.

[Montano] Does this mean.... [Interrupted by Cienfuegos]

[Answer] We haven't found a gold mine to permit us to solve that.

[Montano] Does this call for a new Cuban attitude?

[Answer] An attitude in what?

[Montano] In the economic sense, Sir.

[Answer] No, not an attitude. This will lead us, like any other country in this situation, to establish economic restrictions. This represents difficulties like the ones we are experiencing. The only attitude it can lead us to is to further strengthen the work with our people. We feel that when our peoples have these problems and have to suffer certain economic restrictions, it is very important for the leadership of the government to overcome these situations, but in very close unity with the people. Well, there is the example that here in Panama, the policy being followed by the National Guard, together with the political parties and the work that the president is doing, is aimed at achieving popular unity around the program of Torrijism. The effort is aimed at continuing this democratic program of nationalist Torrijism and at working, like they've been doing, to unite the people to face the economic difficulties that they will have. This is the only way that we can pull out of this.

[Montano] Taking into account that you are members of President Fidel Castro's direct office, do you have a special message for Castro?

[Answer] Well, we were members, but the plane is going to leave us, so we will no longer be members shortly. [laughter] We are going to answer this last question so as not to lose our seats. We don't want to miss the plane. We do have a message from General Paredes and the National Guard. It is a greeting to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. It is a message expressing a disposition to boost our relations and to continue working together. In other words, we carry a message.... [station interrupts recording]

Condemns Reagan Plan

PA261411 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Sep 82 p 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Eva Montilla de Kinkead]

[Text] Maj Osmani Cienfuegos, who headed the Cuban delegation that visited our country, questioned whether the Reagan plan is truly a plan and at the same time described it as "a crumb in the face of the problems that our countries are confronting."

In his statement, the representative of the government of President Fidel Castro Ruz added that if this economic program should materialize, it will be distributed to the convenience of the Reagan administration. He emphatically questioned whether any of the aid will go to Cuba and Panama.

On another subject, Cienfuegos said that his meeting with General Paredes, the National Guard General Staff and President de la Espriella was positive, apart from the fact that it represented a continuation of the close relations between Panama and Cuba that began with the friendship between General Torrijos and Fidel Castro.

Cienfuegos also said that the meeting dealt with the Central American situation and with how to improve that situation and bring about stability in the region.

Regarding viable mechanisms to bring about a solution to Central American conflicts, Cienfuegos emphatically stated that this will be achieved through patience, that there is no rapid solution to this situation because the process of social deterioration in our Central American countries and throughout Latin America, the fierce repression existent in many of those countries and the social upheaval are caused by oppressive regimes with the consent, support and encouragement of U.S. imperialistm."

"We have indicated," he said, the "advisability and the need for reaching negotiated solutions, as in the case of El Salvador. The revolutionaries are struggling at a very high cost, since the political solution has been unsuccessful because of the aggressive policies of the Reagan administration."

On Cuban participation in the Central American crisis, Cienfuegos said that Cuba helps its friends and has relations with progressive countries. It reinforces revolutionary movements, progressive forces or those who seek social change.

On the subject of the participation of Yankee imperialism, he said that it supports dictatorial regimes and seeks to prevent solutions to our people's problems that would lead them toward truly democratic processes.

In answer to a question on Cuba's economic situation, he answered that "it is a great misfortune. I wish it were only us who face the economic problem. It is faced by all poor countries and we have not escaped those problems, which are very old and originate in the exploitation of Cuba dating from the time of the pseudo-republic."

He added that the decline in the price of sugar "has affected us tremendously. We are trying to renegotiate our foreign debt, which has increased as a result of the U.S. blockade and the high interest rates, caused by the Reagan administration."

To face up to that situation, he said, work with the people must be reinforced and certain restrictions must be imposed, using the effort being made in Panama, based on Torrijism, as an example.

COSTA RICA

PANAMA'S DE LA ESPRIELLA ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA260401 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0240 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 25 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella arrived in San Jose today for an official visit that will last until Monday, in response to an invitation from President Luis Alberto Monge, it has been officially reported. De La Espriella was welcomed by Monge at the Juan Santamaria International Airport.

After a meeting, the two presidents will sign a joint declaration tomorrow and then hold a press conference. A communique issued by the Presidential Palace said that De La Espriella and Monge will confirm their support for the representative and pluralist democracy in Costa Rica and for its consolidation in Panama. They will also hold such democracy up as an example of the peace necessary for the solution of the problems in Central America.

Joint Communique

PA262000 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 1714 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Joint Communique signed by the Costa Rican and Panamanian presidents at the Foreign Ministry in San Jose, Costa Rica, to mark the end of Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella's official visit to Costa Rica -- live]

[Text] In response to a kind invitation extended by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Mrs Doris de Monge, a state visit was made to Costa Rica by His Excellency Ricardo de la Espriella, president of the Republic of Panama, and Mrs Mercedes de de la Espriella. The president of Panama was also accompanied by His Excellency Juan Jose Amado III, minister of foreign relations, and Mrs (Maribel G. de Amado); His Excellency Mario de Diego, minister of commerce and industry, and Mrs (Josefina G. de de Diego); and His Excellency Frank Omar Perez, minister of agricultural development and Mrs (Belinda de Perez).

The president of Costa Rica was accompanied during the ceremonies of the state visit by Fernando Volio Jimenez, minister of foreign relations and worship, and Mrs (Maria Luisa Echeverria) de Volio; Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero, minister of economy and commerce and Mrs (Giovana Rosales) de Lopez; and Francisco Morales Hernandez, minister of agriculture and livestock and Mrs (Ana Isabel Coto) de Morales. The cordial meeting of the two presidents presented an opportunity for the renewal of the friendship that has linked them for years, in reflection of the feelings of fraternity, solidarity and reciprocal understanding that has traditionally linked the peoples and governments of Costa Rica and Panama and that prevailed during the visit.

Imbued with that feeling, the two presidents reviewed the most important aspects of the international situation, paying singular attention to the problems of the continent, particularly those confronting the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. They were thus able to reach agreement on concepts that are summarized in the following paragraphs:

On examining the difficult and complex situation of the countries of the Central American isthmus, they decided that it is the result of the persistent internal structural inequalities, aggravated by violence, the continuous decline in the prices of exports from the area and the increase in the cost of what it imports, as well as by the deterioration of the world economy in the past decade. They felt that the acute problems of financing being faced by those countries in their constant effort to promote national development are largely due to the harsh conditions that they are constrained to accept in order to acquire the external resources that are indispensable to them.

They expressed intense concern over the increasingly acute tensions that exist in the Central American region and that must be resolved to prevent them from generating consequences of great seriousness, not only for the countries that are directly affected by those tensions, but also for all Latin America.

They both decided that their countries should cooperate between themselves and along with the other countries of the Central American and Caribbean region, in order to stabilize and harmoniously increase trade and to carry out common actions to help to solve the problem of the region and stimulate the integral development of the countries in the area.

Inspired by the feelings of fraternity and the principles of solidarity and cooperation that are common to the Latin American peoples, and determined to contribute to the reestablishment of the climate of understanding, mutual respect and cordial coexistence that should prevail among the peoples that share the destiny of the Central American isthmus, they agreed:

To urge continuation of regular contacts among the ministers of foreign relations, economy, industry, energy, commerce, agriculture and finance of the Central American countries and a renewal and continuation of measures designed to develop the economic integration of the Central American and Caribbean region and to coordinate its participation in Latin American projects and mechanisms for economic cooperation.

To address a fervent and cordial appeal for neighboring countries to iron out resentments, and to avoid gestures and halt actions that could erode the reciprocal trust among Central American states and aggravate the tensions with which they are regrettably afflicted.

To recall and support the Costa Rican initiative contained in the declaration of chiefs of state signed in San Jose on 8 May of this year which seeks to create a good offices group because of its positive value in contributing to the pacification of the area.

To support the wise and noble initiative of the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela contained in the letters of 7 September of the current year which they sent to the rulers of three American republics, letters which constitute a valuable contribution to a process of detente and to a search for peaceful and just solutions to a problem that is reason for concern for all the nations of the continent.

To reiterate that the problems that concern and afflict us will only be resolved by the application of the peaceful procedures established in the UN Charter, the OAS Charter and international law, which condemn all forms of violence.

To reaffirm their irrevocable adherence to the established principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, the right of peoples to self-determination and ideological pluralism.

To condemn all foreign intervention and attempts to subvert democratic institutions, particularly if these are encouraged by other countries, as well as terrorism, traffic in arms and drugs and, in general, all acts which tend to subvert order and destabilize the regimes freely chosen by all the peoples of the area in a democratic and pluralistic manner.

To advocate the establishment of frequent dialogues, both bilateral and multilateral, to consider issues of common interest and to seek solutions that lead to detente, cooperation and peace, with the participation, in each case, of the interested countries.

To acknowledge that one of the most effective means of strengthening ties of friendship in the area is to stimulate the cooperation of our countries in international organizations, supporting the principles and purposes of the OAS Charter, the UN Charter, and the principles of international law and of Latin American cooperation and solidarity.

To condemn the acquisition of weapons and the increase of military troops that exceed the strict needs of security of each country, as well as the presence of foreign military advisers and troops in the area.

In this regard, to urge the governments of the region to reduce military expenditures and devote the resources thus saved to development programs and to the satisfaction of the most pressing social needs. These measures will also help to ensure peace in the region.

To show solidarity with the worldwide movement for general and complete disarmament and to deplore the failure to comply with the agreements of the two special UN general assemblies on disarmament.

To condemn all forms of arms buildup, particularly the manufacture, distribution and proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and the so-called conventional weapons that have indiscriminate effects.

To demand that the immense amount of resources that are squandered on arms buildups be used to meet the growing needs of humanity.

To remind the developing countries that their development has been and still is subsidized by means of the exploitation of the resources of our nations. Consequently, to demand that those countries reduce the cost of financing and manufactured products that we have to purchase and improve to a legitimate level the prices of the products and raw materials supplied by the developing countries.

To urge the government of the United States, of the EEC, and other friendly countries, as well as international financial organizations, to continue to give cooperation, attention, and support to all projects that tend to stabilize and strengthen the economic and financial conditions of the Central American and Caribbean countries. This support should take into account the particular characteristics of our countries and be sufficient to guarantee the development of those countries and of the area as a whole under a system of freedom and social justice.

To promote the reform of the inter-American system to adjust it to the present circumstances, in line with the aspirations of the Latin American peoples.

EL SALVADOR

TROOPS DISCOVER CLANDESTINE ERP RADIO STATION

PA260100 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Sep 82 pp 2, 38

[Text] A group of national guardsmen discovered a radio station yesterday afternoon that had been operating clandestinely for the Peoples Revolutionary Army, ERP, in this capital's Miramonte neighborhood. The radio station had been operating in house No 16 on Colima Street within a network of ham radio operators directed by Jose Ricardo Marroquin, 33. Marroquin holds license No HUN-4674. He is an electronics engineer from Ciudad Arce, El Salvador.

When captured at his home, the clandestine radio station's site of operations, Marroquin told the national guardsmen that he worked for the National Telecommunications Administration, Antel, as a telecommunications, energy and power technician until last year. He added that since lsst June he has been working at the National Sugar Institute, Inazucar.

He explained that while working for Antel, two individuals, whose pseudonyms are Miriam and Jaime, kept trying to recruit him for the ERP. According to him, he did not give in to their demands. In order to throw off his pursuers, he gave up his job with Antel and got the job with Inazucar. According to Marroquin, they again found him at the place where he ate lunch. He said: They approached me, saying that they wanted me to repair their radio. Marroquin took them to his place and once there they forced him to work with them for the ERP, constantly pressuring him and threatening that they would plant a bomb in his home if he did not give in to the guerrillas' demands.

According to him, they forced him to transmit messages, particularly information aimed at Radio Venceremos and at guerrilla camps at various sites, three times a week. He explained that he has had to do this since June.

During the investigation conducted at Marroquin's home, the guards found that the coaxial cables had been very well hidden in the house's false ceiling. In addition, they found a radio transmitter in his vehicle and some subversive propaganda.

FOUR EASTERN DEPARTMENTS WITHOUT POWER, WATER

PA241304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0036 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Approximately 1.5 million inhabitants in four departments of eastern El Salvador still have no electricity today as a result of the guerrillas' destruction of a high-tension tower.

According to official sources, many townships of the same departments -- Usulutan, San Miguel, Morazan and La Union -- do not have drinking water due to the attacks.

It was reported that the damage to the power system will be repaired by installing generators from the United States.

TERRORISTS KILL 20; TOWN OF SESORI OCCUPIED

PA232224 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] San Miguel -- Terrorists killed 20 civil defense members on Friday night after occupying the town of Sesori, located some 40 km north of this city.

In addition to these deaths, the terrorists set fire to the offices of the mayor and Antel [National Telecommunications Administration] and the local garrison. Afterward, the terrorists gathered together over 100 residents and harangued them.

Sesori is a city of 5,000 inhabitants who grow grain that is shipped to other towns in the eastern part of the country. Yesterday, according to the report, the terrorists were still inside the town, but it was said that the army was already on its way to dislodge them.

FLOODS LEAVE 500 DEAD, $250 MILLION IN LOSSES

PA241258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep [ACAN-EFE) -- Miguel Muyshondt, Salvadoran minister of agriculture and livestock, termed the situation caused by the floods that hit a large part of national territory over the past few days a "national catastrophe." According to data, 15 percent of the cotton harvest, 10 to 15 percent of the sugarcane, 50 percent of the beans, 30 percent of the rice, 20 percent of the maize and 25 percent of the corn crop have been lost.

The minister reported that emergency measures are being taken to ensure food for the population in 1983. The agricultural sector hardest hit by the floods have been basic products. This sector was also smaller as a result of the drought that affected El Salvador in July and August.

The Salvadoran Government has asked the Agency for International Development (AID) of the United States for a $33 million loan to buy 120,000 tons of wheat, 50,000 tons of yellow corn and 14,000 tons of vegetable oil. The cooperation of other international organizations such as the FAO has been sought. Those organizations are asked to visit the stricken regions to confirm the reality of the tragedy.

The agriculture minister said that his department will continue to buy rice at 33 colones per quintal ($13.20).

In addition to the flood losses to the rice harvest, El Salvador is also experiencing a deficit of this product because it is smuggled into Honduras where the producers get a better price. Miguel Muyshondt noted that the "Chapulin" plague which came from Nicaragua and affected the eastern cotton plantations is under control.

The ranking official noted that his ministry is cooperating with the national emergency committee by delivering grain and powdered milk to the homeless and by placing heavy vehicles at the disposal of assistance organizations.

According to yesterday's statement by the interior minister, who chairs the emergency committee, the floods that hit El Salvador late last week caused $250 million in losses, including the heavy agricultural losses. Meanwhile, the Constituent Assembly has decreed three days of national mourning in memory of the more than 500 dead in the floods. The assembly offered to contribute one day's wages from each deputy to the emergency fund.

Government Seeks Emergency Aid

PA241724 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Tkxt] The Salvadoran Government today asked Mexico to provide aid in the form of medicine, clothing and food to help the victims of the heavy rains that have affected that country in the past few weeks. (Jaime Alberto Lopez Mena), a Salvadoran Embassy official, has said that 700 persons have died and 1,500 families are homeless throughout El Salvador.

As a result of the storms, 30 percent of the cotton, and 25 percent of the sugarcane, cereals and coffee crops have been lost, he said. The embassy official also said that his country is seeking advice as well as aid from the UN World Food Council.

GUATEMALA

EGP REPORTS SUCCESSES IN ACTION AGAINST ARMY

PA251445 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, EGP, of Guatemala today reported on clashes with the army of Gen Efrain Rios Montt's government. In the clashes, the EGP inflicted 182 casualties to government troops, including 90 dead.

In a communique, the EGP reports 47 attacks and harassment operations against mobile army units, the occupation of four towns where rallies were held, and two operations to block highway traffic.

HONDURAS

TALKS BRING HOSTAGE RELEASE, DEPARTURE OF REBELS

Cinchoneros Want Plane to Cuba

PA241923 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Sep 82 p 3

[TExt] The "fatherland or death" guerrilla command of the Cinchoneros movement is requesting a plane to travel to Cuba, it was learned yesterday in San Pedro Sula. Since the terrorists seized the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Friday as businessmen and high-ranking officials were meeting on the national economic reactivation plan, they have freed 61 people; 3 have escaped.

Regarding the possible departure of the rebels, it has been learned that the government maintains firm its position that they should release all the hostages.

It has also been learned that some countries have offered to Honduras the use of their territory in the case that the terrorists leave the country. Among the countries being mentioned are Mexico and Panama.

Cuban Air Force Plane Arrives

PA250125 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0118 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] We have just been told that a Cuban Air Force plane landed at the Ramon Villeda Morales Airport a few minutes ago. Radio San Pedro's press department has just obtained this last-minute report. All indications are that the Cinchoneros peoples liberation movement will have to leave Honduras tonight.

Panama Offers Plane

PA250211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0144 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Cinchonero group that is holding 39 hostages at the Chamber of Commerce building and that has been there for a week will leave tomorrow for an undetermined country aboard a Panamanian aircraft.

Sources close to the mediating commission leaked this information to newsmen tonight, adding that the aircraft was offered by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella to his Honduran colleague, Roberto Suazo Cordova.

The guerrillas will reportedly be in Panama only as long as is necessary to board a Cuban aircraft, which will take them to Havana, which they chose as their final destination.

The Panamanian aircraft will arrive in San Pedro Sula at mid-morning, it was unofficially said.

Arrangements Confirmed

PA251515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially cofirmed that a Panamanian plane, which can accomodate 15 people, will arrive in San Pedro Sula, 240 km north of this capital, at 1100 local time (1700 GMT) to transfer to Cuba the Cinchoneros who have been holding 34 people hostage for the past 8 days at the San Pedro Sula Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

The permit for this plane to land at Ramon Villeda Morales Airport, 10 km east of San Pedro Sula, has already been granted, a Civil Aeronautics Directorate source reported.

Msgr Jaime Brufau, bishop of San Pedro Sula and Msgr Andrea Cordero di Montezzemolo, the Vatican's representative, both members of the negotiating commission, will accompany the members of the fatherland or death command which seized the chamber with 107 people inside a week ago Friday.

The government yielded to none of the eight demands made by the guerrillas since they seized the chamber and is firmly maintaining its stand to allow the Cinchoneros to leave as long as they release the 34 hostages they are still holding. The Cinchoneros have already released some 70 hostages.

Agreement Reached

PA251403 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1337 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Report by Anariba Calix in San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpts] At this time, as we are reporting from the vicinity of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce, we have been able to confirm from a reliable source that at 9830, in approximately 1 hour, an airplane will be arriving at the Ramon Villeda Morales Airport in San Pedro Sula. The plane will transport the members of the guerrilla command of the Cinchoneros liberation movement which has been holding the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and a large group of businessmen and three high-ranking government officials.

The press department of Radio America and Radio San Pedro has been told that a delegation headed by the Panamanian ambassador to Honduras will be arriving at the Ramon Villeda Morales airport. The ambassador will participate in the transfer of the members of the Cinchoneros command.

It has also been established that the plane that will be arriving at the airport has a capacity for about 20 people and that the guerrillas number about 10. Further, it has been established that no member of the private enterprise who has been held hostage will be leaving the country. This is the agreement reached through the mediating commission. We repeat; no businessmen will be leaving the country with the guerrillas.

All this has been the result of commitments achieved through the negotiating commission made up of Msgr Jaime Brufau and Msgr Andreas Cordero Lanza. This has been a scoop by Radio America and Radio San Pedro. According to information learned by this press department, the plane will be taking the guerrillas to Cuba. After the plane arrives at the airport, the mediation commission will go to the Cortes Chamber of Commerce at around 0900. The information source said that this is the reason why all the vehicles in front of the chamber of corte have been removed.

We are waiting for the negotiating commission command to reach a definite agreement with the guerrilla command at the Chamber of Commerce. The commission will be arriving here after the plane from Panama comes in. This will be the last meeting between the guerrilla group and the mediating commission. We believe at this time when the agreement has been reached, that the members of the guerrilla command are ready to leave the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Hostages, Rebels Leave Chamber

PA251822 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1741 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Report by Anariba Calix in San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpts] At this time, the people are coming out of the Chamber of Commerce. We see that they are boarding the bus of the 3rd Infantry Battalion and 2nd Military Region. At this time, at exactly 1143, we see that the businessmen are boarding the bus. They are coming out with their arms linked. The door of the Chamber of Commerce is wide open. The businessmen have their arms linked and the guerrillas are in the middle of the group. We see Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Andreas Cordero Lanza, a group of about 10 people has come out in a tight group in the middle of which are the members of the guerrilla group. Msgr Brufau was in one end and Msgr Andreas Cordero Lanza was in another. They will then be taken to the Ramon Villeda Morales of San Pedro Sula.

At 1147, the bus leaves. We see [name indistinct] on the bus. Some of the hostages are waving. The bus is completely filled. The hostages have been seated on the sides of the windows, presumably to protect the guerrillas in the center of the bus.

An airplane is waiting for the guerrillas at the airport. The bus of the 3rd Infantry Battalion and 2nd Military Region is moving towards the airport. As soon as it arrives, the plane with a capacity for 20 people will be leaving the country. We are following the bus aboard our mobile unit. This odyssey has ended. Meanwhile, the members of private enterprise headed by Camilo Rivera Giron have just now entered the Chamber of Commerce to receive the installations.

Hostages Freed; Rebels on Plane

PY252204 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2138 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] San Pedro Sula, 25 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ten leftist guerrillas put an end to the 8-day occupation of the Chamber of Commerce here and released the 32 hostages before boarding a Panamanian Air Force plane, said an official of the government information office. German Reyes told REUTER that the airplane left for Panama.

However, Jose Rolando Sarmiento, spokesman of the 3d Batallion military base here said that the airplane was going to Cuba with a possible stopover in Panama. Sarmiento said that the 32 hostages released at the airport at the time the airplane was taking off were taken in a military bus to the 3d Batallion garrison.

A government communique said that Honduras did not give in to any of the demands made by the guerrillas, including the release of alleged political prisoners and the withdrawal of the U.S. military advisors. The communique said that the guerrillas left the country emptyhanded.

The communique added that the guerrillas asked for transportation to Cuba after they realized that their demands were absurd. The airplane left after the evacuation of the guerrillas and the 32 hostages from the Chamber of Commerce, including the two ministers held for 8 days, said Radio Honduras.

Radio Honduras said that the leftists and their hostages boarded a military bus and were escorted by a police vehicle and a Red Cross ambulance to the airport. The radio station added that at the airport, members of the guerrilla group checked the Panamanian airplane first before orders were given to the group to board.

Plane Departs

PA251855 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The members of the Cinchonero organization who occupied the Chamber of Commerce and Industry building in San Pedro Sula for the past 8 days, left for Panama in a small Panamanian Air Force plane after releasing the 34 hostages that they were still holding.

Government Communique

PA251950 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1856 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Official press communique issued by the International Information Office of the Honduran Presidency in San Pedro Sula on 25 September]

[Text] The International Information Office of the Honduran Government reports to the national and international community that today, 25 September, the group of criminals who attacked the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry, taking hostage 105 Honduras, left the country with empty hands. From the beginning of the conflict, the democratic government told the attackers through a contact commission appointed for this task that it would not make any kind of concessions and much less any that would be harmful to the nation's sovereignty and the principle of authority.

Likewise, it maintained and clearly showed that in our country there are no political prisoners or systems of repression that attack the dignity of human beings. In the face of the firmness of the highest authorities headed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova and the unquestionable evidence that Salvadoran guerrilla, Alejandro Montenegro and some of his companions in violent adventures, were not in the country, the terrorists wound up yielding. Abandoning all their absurd initial demands, they requested the means to leave the country and to travel to Cuba.

With the cooperation of the friendly Government of Panama, an airplane was obtained and at 1230 it left carrying the attackers to their destinations.

We wish to stress that this unfortunate event which endangered the lives of more than 100 fellow countrymen had foreign inspiration because the change in attitude and the defeatist spirit that invaded the extremists were obvious when they saw that the Salvadoran guerrilla was not in the national territory. The other demands which involved such issues as the repeal of the laws against terrorism or Honduras' withdrawal from the Central American Democratic Community were abandoned so speedily that no one doubts that the only thing that the extremists were interested in was the release of their Salvadoran colleague and that at no time were they interested in our country's domestic problems.

This shows the totalitarian interventionism in Honduras' political life and is evidence of the conspiracy that foreign powers which promote oppression have launched to enslave our country as part of their escalation in Central America and, above all, to frustrate the democratic path that the people chose on 1 November 1981.

The firmness of the Honduran president; the seriousness of the military authorities who backed him in this conflict; the calmness, tact and diligence of the contact commission made up of Msgr Andrea Lanza y Cordero and Msgr Jaime Brufau, and the active support of the people who spontaneously and massively demonstrated their support of the democratic government were decisive factors in this victory for the nation. The extremists absolutely did not obtain any of their demands and they had to resign themselves to just their freedom abroad in view of the fact that their lives were never in danger since this is a country in which the death penalty or executions outside the law do not exist.

On reporting the seriousness of this dramatic episode whose outcome was completely successful for the people and the government, we urge all Hondurans to increase their efforts on behalf of development, justice, freedom and peace. The Honduran people may be sure that if we continue united and if we intensify our struggle for a shared progress, the efforts of the enemies of democracy, whether of the extreme rightwing or extreme leftwing, will never flourish.

Plane Arrives in Panama

PY252335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Panama, 23 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here that an airplane carrying 12 members of the command of the Cinchonero front who took over the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, arrived at the Panamanian Air Force airport. Military units surrounded the area at the arrival of the airplane from which the Honduran rebels got off with their faces covered.

Cinchoneros Statements

PY261225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Panama, 25 Sep (AFP) -- A command of 12 persons, members of the Cinchonero leftist movement arrived in Panama aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane.

The group had occupied for 8 days the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of San Pedro Sula, Honduras, demanding, among other things, the release of 57 political prisoners.

The chief of the Cinchonero command reaffirmed here on his arrival that there are political prisoners in his country, including Eduardo Lanza whose release was publicly requested by his mother. One of the persons whose release we requested as political prisoner can be seen here, he said, showing a picture from a request made by his mother through the press.

The head of the Cinchonero command said that the government denied having him -- which is one more bit of proof that the Honduran Army murders people and then mounts a propaganda saying that it respects human rights.

In their first declaration, the Cinchoneros said that they are all Hondurans and that they will return to their country to continue the struggle. They also said that they are not terrorists, that the terrorist is the government; they reported the death and disappearance of Honduran peasants.

The guerrilla group believes that the political-military operation was a success because from the political viewpoint their movement was strengthened and from the military viewpoint the result was favorable because the group caused the enemy six casualties.

They said that the Cinchoneros have the support of all Honduran popular organizations and that their ideology is based on an historic event that took place in their country in 1826. The group gets the name of their organization from that event.

The Panamanian military air base was under heavy guard by special National Guard units when the masked guerrillas disembarked. They immediately boarded a bus which took them to another section of the base.

A military spokesman said that the government expected that the Cuban Government would decide whether to receive the guerrillas within 24 hours. A Cuban plane, which was supposed to be here to take them to Havana, had not yet arrived, according to the spokesman.

On his part, the chief negotiator between the Honduran Government and the Cinchonero command, Papal Nuncio in Honduras Andres Lanza y Cordero di Montesemolo, told AFP that the government had not handed anyone over to the Cinchoneros.

The command consisted of 12 people, "there is no doubt about that," said the nuncio, categorically denying that any prisoners had been released.

We handed over Panamanian Ambassador in Honduras Salvador de la Iglesia Arias to the 12 members of the command, he reiterated. Ambassador Arias travelled to Panama with the Cinchoneros on the Panamanian military plane.

PAZ BARNICA SEES FMLN LINK TO CINCHONEROS

PA261550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1059 GMT 25 Sep 82

[By Fernando Pajares]

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica today accused the FMLN of having participated in the holding of hostages in the Chamber of Commerce building in San Pedro Sula, according to a statement he made today to the EFE agency in Paris.

Paz Barnica told EFE: "I understand that the FMLN has been directly implicated in this affair, which is nothing but a clear attempt to destabilize the democratic Honduran Government."

Paz Barnica, who ends his official visit to Paris today, told EFE that he will arrive in Madrid the evening of 28 September. In Madrid, he will greet King Juan Carlos and meet with the leader of the government, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, with Foreign Minister Jose Perez Llorca and with other Spanish political leaders, among them Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez.

The Hondoran foreign secretary said: "Honduras is the victim or receptacle of the internal conflicts of neighboring countries. As a result of this, there are close to 40,000 refugees in my country, from Nicaragua, El Salvador, and to a lesser degree, Guatemala. "Regarding Nicaraguan charges that Honduras is harboring Somozist camps on its territory, Paz Barnica said that "the dictatorial Somozist government also accused my government of sheltering the Sandinists."

He pointed out: "Among the thousands of Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras there are persons who servedin Somoza's National Guard, but we also have thousands of Miskitos who arrived at a later date, when the Sandinist government was already in power."

Paz Barnica said that his government "is doing everything possible to maintain control over the refugees so that Honduras' neutrality with regard to all of its neighboring countries will not be violated." (Honduras has borders with Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.)

Paz Barnica stressed that "the majority of the border incidents between Nicaragua and Honduras are instigated from Nicaragua itself," adding that "we are making serious effort to try to improve relations between the two countries."

Regarding accusations from El Salvador, the foreign secretary said: "Our armed forces have limited themselves to fulfilling their constitutional duty of safeguarding our borders without entering the territory of other states."

While talking to EFE, Paz Barnica stressed that the main objective of his tour through Europe is "to reveal and publicize the democratic reality of Honduras." However, Paz Barnica's official visit to Paris was also used to present the peace plan that Honduras submitted to the OAS and to the UN Security Council in March to facilitate a solution to the Central American crisis.

One of the six basic points of the peace plan is to reduce the number of foreign advisers in the area. Paz Barnica said that "in Honduras, the number has increased to 50, all of them U.S. advisers. The usual figure is from 18 to 25, but we are speaking of technicians who arrived in Honduras according to an agreement signed in 1953."

Paz Barnica, who is going to spend 2 days in Brussels before traveling to Madrid, signed an important financial protocol with a group of French banks in Paris, so as to continue the construction of a power center in Puerto Cortes.

While in Paris, Paz Barnica met with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, with the ministerial delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, and with the secretary general of the presidency, Jean Louis Bianco, to whom he delivered a personal message from Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to French President Francois Mitterrand.

Cinchoneros Deny Link

PA261447 Panama City Cadena Existosa in Spanish 1333 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Without having been granted any of their demands, but also without having been taken prisoner, the 12 Cinchonero guerrillas who took over the Chamber of Commerce in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, for 9 days are in Panama waiting to travel to another country. "We are going to continue our struggle; we are not going to stand still. We are going to return to our country," one of the guerrillas, who refused to give his name, said here in Panama.

Here is the exclusive statement granted to our news department yesterday, which was broadcast to the entire country: [Begin recording] [In progress] ...political asylum in the Republic of Cuba, but we have not yet received confirmation. The Panamanian authorities and the Cuban diplomatic representatives will inform us of the results of these proceedings later on.

[Question] So you have not yet received confirmation from Cuba?

[Answer] No, not a definite answer. We have been told, however, that this is being processed. At least, this is what the negotiating commission told us.

[Question] Elections were held in Honduras. What is your opinion regarding this?

[Answer] In reality, the elections that are held in Honduras have always been meant to defend the system that has been in force for several centuries. The people continue to live in abject poverty; they continue to face the same problems; unsanitary living conditions, illiteracy, and lack of housing. And as if this were not enough, they are now experiencing a wave of brutal repression that can no longer be tolerated.

[Question] Are all of you Honduran citizens?
[Answer] All of us are Honduran citizens.
[Question] What ideology does the group profess?
[Answer] Our movement is the Cinchonero people's liberation movement, and our ideology is based on a historical event that took place in 1886 when a Honduran began a struggle to defend our natural resources, specifically our mining resources. At that time U.S. companies were trying to replace the local people who were exploiting that resource.

[Question] What are your next steps going to be?

[Answer] We are going to continue to struggle; we reiterate this. We are not going to stand still. We will not accept, and will continue to denounce before the world, that in Honduras, as we charged in our manifesto, there is total disrespect for the right to live. There is no freedom, and the government is spending millions of pesos internationally to portray an image of the country that is very far from the reality.

[Question] How many members does your group have in Honduras?

[Answer] We are a revolutionary political-military group. Most of our members are from the popular sectors, since the system prevents them from solving their programs by legal means.

[Question] Do you plan to return to Honduras?

[Answer] Of course. We are Hondurans, and we have to return to our homeland.

[Question] What relationship do you have with the Nicaraguan Government?

[Answer] We flatly deny that report, which has been manipulated by the Honduran Government. We have no relationship with Nicaragua, although we solidaristically support the Nicaraguan people's struggle.

[Another guerrilla interrupts] I would like to point something out. Regarding the statement that we did not achieve anything and have come here with empty hands, this is totally false. Our organization is a political-military organization, and it has had a victory of incalculable proportions from the political viewpoint. From the military viewpoint, the scales are also in our favor because we took six Cobras out of the fight. This is all I wanted to say. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS CINCHONEROS ARRIVAL IN PANAMA

PA261705 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The Honduran Cinchonero people's liberation movement command, which has remained in Panama City after it arrived in this capital on Saturday, has unmasked the maneuvers of the Honduran regime by obtaining the release of Eduardo Lanza, one of the political prisoners.

One of the members of the command said that this action shows that Roberto Suazo Cordova's regime is deceiving the Honduran and international public opinion. He also denounced the regime of terror and repression in Honduras and reiterated they will return to Honduras to condinue with their struggle for a truly democratic government.

The guerrilla group traveled aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane, after freeing the last 34 hostages they had held captive for 8 days at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters in San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras.

MEDIATOR BRUFAU DESCRIBES FINAL NEGOTIATIONS

PA261600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1231 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Social injustice "generates desperation in youth," Msgr Jaime Brufau, bishop of San Pedro Sula, said in commenting on the holding of 105 hostages by a cell of the Cinchoneros front in that Honduran city. The hostage situation concluded without bloodshed yesterday.

Monsignor Brufau, one of two mediators between the government and the rebel unit which left yesterday for Panama and Cuba after releasing the prisoners, told AFP that "it is necessary to struggle honestly and seriously against the causes of social injustice that generate desperation in youth."

The bishop said that he is "very satisfied. Thanks to God, we ended that nightmare," he said with regard to the anguish caused by the storming and 9-day occupation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries building in Cortes by the fatherland or death cell of the Cinchonero people's liberation movement (MPL).

Brufau said that he did not feel frustrated on Friday afternoon, when only 2 of the remaining 41 hostages at the time were released by the guerrillas. He said that in the evening another 5 people were released.

However, he said that Friday was "the most difficult day" of the negotiations begun on the previous Saturday.

He explained that mediation was difficult in the final stage because of "the growing tension, tiredness and the fear of a trap by one or the other party."

"Even the tone of voice (of the negotiators) had to be just right so that when a proposal was made, there would be no suspicion of ulterior motives," he said.

"I was very concerned," he disclosed, "because we expected the issue to be resolved early on Saturday morning. I can tell you," he said to the AFP correspondent, "that there were difficulties right up to the moment when we were at the airport waiting for the guerrillas to depart" in a Panamanian Air Force plane.

In this regard, he said that it had been arranged that the Cinchoneros would board the plane with their weapons, but the Panamanian Government requires, even when military personnel are involved, that weapons be deposited at a certain spot in the plane. "I feared that the guerrillas would not agree to this, because they felt their weapons were their best safeguard," the bishop said.

He related that "one by one, the members of the guerrilla cell entered the plane and only then, individually, were they told that they had to surrender their weapons and they did so.

"It was a lengthy procedure and we could not breathe easily. It seemed to be an eternity," Brufau said.

He said that the conditions accepted by both sides for resolving the situation "were fulfilled to the letter and the guerrillas have acknowledged, this, but they had to realize that after they had boarded the plane, the conditions imposed by the Panamanian Government had to prevail."

The airplane was previously inspected by a commission made up of "second in command," the deputy of guerrilla leader "Jefatura Uno", one of the hostages; the other mediator, Apostolic Nuncio Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo; and other persons, including Salvador de la Iglesia, the Panamanian ambassador, which "helped a lot" to resolve the situation.

The bishop said that the Honduran Government did not accede to any of the rebels' demands and that "to resolve the conflict, their lives were guaranteed. That is all the government granted," the bishop reiterated.

Brufau said that in the end, the guerrillas only demanded "the release of what they call political prisoners and an arrangement to leave the country."

The first request was not granted because, according to Brufau "it behooved the government to safeguard its honor and refrain from setting a precedent to avoid a repetition of such a situation, which is so painful for us all."

In these cases, the bishop said, "one cannot be condescending. If one did so, in the end there would be no government and the guerrillas would be handling the country's affairs."

"There are just and sound demands," he added, "but they must be made within the law and without violence. The government is the government and if it should accede to these demands, there would be chaos."

On the other hand, Brufau said that he is "deeply concerned" over reports in the press about continuous cases of disappearances and deaths in Honduras.

"Let us try to avoid all the causes of this situation," the bishop answered when AFP asked for his message to the Honduran nation.

"A newsman asked me if I felt the time was right to initiate an anticommunist campaign and I said yes," the bishop continued, "but the most important thing is to work honestly and very seriously to overcome the causes of certain conditions and personal egotism and to struggle against situations described as unjust, which generate desperation in youths."

The bishop specified that these situations of injustice are "the great social inequalities and, according to reports published in the press, certain arrests, these mysterious disappearances -- so much crime for which it is not known what band is to blame."

"This is creating a climate of unrest that can be damaging to the country," the bishop warned.

"Of course," he added, "I understand that the government must be very vigilant and must protect every citizen, but it should not be overzealous in its functions or in its manner of countering threats."

Brufau said that the same night the Chamber of Commerce building was occupied, he was asked by President Roberto Suazo to be a part of the mediating commission that achieved the release of the 105 persons who were being held by the Cinchonero commandos.

"I share the happiness of the hostages' relatives and deeply regret what they have suffered, a suffering that I felt continuously. Because of a feeling for humanity, as a Christian, I have tried to help to alleviate the situation and I hope that these cases are not repeated in our fatherland," the bishop concluded.

SECRETARIAT ON PAZ BARNICA VISIT TO FRANCE

PA251615 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Press communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 23 September]

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat reports that yesterday, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who is on an official visit to France, attended an important meeting with the cabinet chief of the French Cooperation ministry.

During the meeting, the Honduran foreign secretary discussed bilateral cooperation between France and Honduras and the multilateral aid that our country can receive from some important international organizations of which France is a member, such as the EEC, the Intergovernmental Committee for Immigration, the UN High Commission for Refugees and the IMF.

Through its foreign secretary, the Honduran Government obtained a very favorable reply from the French Government for the reactivation of the cooperation it gives us in the economic, technical and cultural fields. The French Government particularly offered aid to develop the Honduran agrarian reform and to send experts in improving the exploitation of Honduran marine resources. Another important subject under discussion was the decision to strengthen the bilateral agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation. To this end, the joint commission established by that agreement will begin to function as soon as possible. Honduran Ambassador to France Gilberto Osorio Contreras as well as Ambassadors (Ivan Romero Martinez) and Roberto Herrera Caceres accompanied Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica to the French Cooperation Ministry.

Continuing his official visit to France, on 24 September at 1130 the Honduran foreign secretary will sign on behalf of the Honduran Government the contracts for loans granted to the National Electric Power Enterprise by the National Bank of Paris and the French Trade Bank. The loans, which total $7 million are to be used to buy French goods and services for the Puerto Cortes Diesel Electric powerplant.

At 1600, Paz Barnica will hold a working meeting with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. At 1800, the Honduran foreign secretary will be received by the secretary general of the French Presidency and the presidential adviser on Latin American affairs. The talks will be held in the Elysee Palace. At 2000, the French foreign minister will host a dinner in honor of the Honduran foreign secretary.

On 25 September at 1100, the Honduran foreign secretary will hold a news conference at the Honduran Embassy. To conclude his official visit to France, he will be guest of honor at a dinner given by the president of the Latin American House.

RESIDENTS CITE NAVAL CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA242341 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Luis Felipe Davila Article]

[Text] Choluteca -- People from the Cedeno area have told this correspondent that at 1500 yesterday the Honduran naval forces repelled machinegun fire from guerrilla groups that were navigating our waters on their way to El Salvador.

The shootout, which lasted approximately 20 minutes, was heard on Venado Island, near Guatemale Island. According to the informants, this is not the first time that this has happened, because Nicaraguans also arrived at the dock at Guabinoal and shamelessly stole fishing launches owned by area fishermen. The shootout occurred 10 km to the north.

COBRAS REPORTEDLY ARREST 150 AT STUDENT RALLY

PA242306 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Cobra counterinsurgency battalion arrested almost 150 people in Tegucigalpa yesterday. They were arrested while participating in a rally at Morazan Plaza. Most were secondary school students who were demanding the release of several of their leaders, captured in the last few weeks.

(Maria del Carmen Rodriguez), president of the Federation of Secondary School Students, reported that the Cobras arrived in three trucks, surrounded the Plaza and fired shots into the air, arresting students at will.

(Rodriguez) announced new student demonstrations to protest the increasing government repression and to demand the immediate release of the students who were taken yesterday.

ROBELO'S GROUP SENDS COMMUNIQUE TO PRESIDENT

PA250117 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2103 GMT 23 Sep

[Communique addressed to the Honduran people, President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, by Alfonso Robelo's Nicaraguan Democratic Committee for Solidarity -- no date given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Committee for Solidarity, which promotes and fights for the recovery of the true Nicaraguan revolution, views with profound pain and sadness the great damage that internationalist individuals, who have neither God nor homeland, are doing to this dear and noble country, which does not hesitate in its efforts to internationalize peace through honest and civilized means, properly reflecting its great men, Morazan, Valle and Cabana.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Committee for Solidarity vigorously condemns unpleasant incidents like kidnappings, attacks and terrorist acts, which only bring grief, pain, misery and uncertainty to this fraternal country.

This committee respectfully informs you that it supports your unalterable decision to seek peace, harmony and brotherhood in Central America. At the same time, it prays to God that deplorable incidents will not occur and that he will shine his light upon the Honduran people and government, so that they may find the path to peace, development and happiness.

This committee hopes that the Honduran brothers, closely united as people, army and government, are able, with the maturity and courage that characterize you, to face the threats and provocations that the international totalitarian system want to introduce in Honduras.

We call upon this historic nation to use its own civil defense institutions and the internationalization of peace to avoid being swept away by the maelstrom that is shaking other nations of the area.

Honduran brothers, in the month of the fatherland, the committee expresses its solidarity with you and thanks you for the loyal acceptance that you have given with a profound Morazan-like and Central American spirit, to the thousand democratic Nicaraguans who have sought refuge in this great country. Fatherland and freedom!

NICARAGUA

ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL TO EXPAND COVERAGE

PA242121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Managu, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The Central American and Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Tribunal has decided to expand its scope of activities to include the Latin American continent, thus becoming "our America's anti-imperialist tribunal."

According to Freddy Balzan, secretary of the tribunal's executive committee, the organization has expanded its area of activities to include Brazil, Peru and Ecuador. Balzan added that a regional meeting will soon be held in the United States, "in the very heart of the empire." At present, 24 affiliated organizations compromise the tribunal, which, when first created in this capital a year ago, had representatives only in Central America.

According to Balzan, requests that have been received to organize new chapters in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay will be studied shortly.

Under the presidency of Guatemalan intellectual Guillermo Toriello, the organization's executive committee, which includes area writers, poets, painters and newsmen, met in Managua today to decide on the expansion and to become our America's anti-imperialist tribunal.

A major event will be held today to commemorate the first anniversary of the tribunal, which describes itself as an organization "that fights all of imperialism's acts of agression on the continent." The commemoration will include mass rallies in several cities over the next 4 days.

According to Balzan, the tribunal will step up its activities this year, because the continent is at "a dangerous juncture, marked by U.S. imperialism's threat and attacks."

OFFICIAL PROPOSES 'PURGE' OF ARMY, POLICE

PA252354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Madrid, 25 Sep -- Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Nicaraguan Supreme Tribunal, has proposed a "purge within the army and the police force," in a report published by the Madrid daily YA.

On the subject, Arguello said that there is "a lot of crime" in Nicaragua and that "many armed bands engaged in looting, taking advantage of the precarious economic situation."

"We have a great deal of crime, particularly crime against property, and we still need to do a good deal of purging, even within the army and the police force, because all of the members are new and many of them are people who should not have access to weapons. As a result, we have problems with many armed bands and assaults..."

"Let's not call it terrorism, because there is no terrorism in Nicaragua. These attacks are carried out for reasons of subsistence, because the armed bands loot in certain sectors as a result of the precarious economic situation in Nicaragua. There are also criminals who have retained their weapons in the jungle, in the mountains, in rural sectors of Nicaragua.

"The problem of justice in Nicaragua will be solved only over a somewhat lengthy period, because we are experiencing a revolutionary process. Laws change every day and the country's political and economic structures are modified."

ORTEGA REPLY TO MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN LETTER CITED

PA261945 Managua International Service in Spanish 0415 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Communique addressed to the diplomatic corps accredited in Nicaragua; issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 24 September 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry cordially greets the ambassadors and charges d'affaires accredited in our country to inform you about the exchange of notes between Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra on the situation in the Central American area in general and between Honduras and Nicaragua in particular.

1. On 8 September, Commander Ortega Saavedra received the Mexican and Venezuelan ambassadors, a visit they had requested that same day.

2. On that occasion, the ambassadors delivered to Commander Ortega Saavedra the text of a joint letter sent by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents.

3. In that letter, the presidents expressed serious concern over what they described as the dangerous deterioration of the situation in Central America; particularly the deterioration in relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents expressed to Commander Ortega Saavedra their personal disposition and that of their government to be useful in the solution of this crisis which, according to them, could lead to an armed confrontation and result in a regional conflagration to the extent that Nicaragua and Honduras deem it advantageous.

4. On 9 September, a day after the letter was received, Commander Ortega Saavedra's written reply to Presidents Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins was delivered.

5. In this reply, he recognized the sincere interest of Mexico and Venezuela in bringing peace and stability to Central America, helping in the solution of economic problems and promoting the achievement of political stability. The letter sent by the two presidents is cited as an example of this sincere interest.

6. In his reply, Commander Ortega Saavedra expressed concern over the deplorable fact that, despite many peace initiatives started by our government, there is a clear deterioration in the regional situation which could probably result in a bigger conflict.

7. He also stated that he knows about the unjust charges against Nicaragua -- used to justify the deterioration of its relations with Honduras -- that our army is growing disproportionately.

8. Regarding this point, Commander Ortega Saavedra noted that Nicaragua is only interested in preparing to defend itself in the event that the repeated threats of armed aggression against our country are carried out. He reiterated that Nicaragua will never begin an armed conflict and added that the small size of our army can only seem exaggerated when you add to it the millions of combatants -- men and women, young and old, workers and peasants -- who voluntarily and not in a professional manner, are willing to join the devense of the fatherland in the event of an armed aggression.

9. In conclusion, Ortega Saavedra referred to the need to establish a constructive dialogue with the representatives of Honduras and suggested that the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments could aim their willingness to be useful in that direction.

The Foreign Ministry takes this opportunity to reiterate to the ambassadors and charges d'affaires its highest consideration and appreciation.

ATTACK BY ANTI-SANDINIST FORCES REPORTED

PA232300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially reported today in Managua that two experts from the Nicaraguan Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform were killed and five others were wounded during an ambush by an anti-Sandinist group in the northern part of the country. The persons killed were identified as Denis Arante and Roberto Alvarado, the latter of whom is a veterinarian. Both men were beheaded by the assailants during an attack, which took place 9 km away from the Honduran border.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported that an operation to pursue the antigovernment group was set up using the combined forces of the army and the Interior Ministry.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported that the anti-Sandinists attacked the 2 agricultural experts a few hours before 15 Honduran guards fired for some 30 minutes at an army observation post in "La Ceiba" in the northwestern part of the country. No casualties were reported on either side.

This past Tuesday, the Nicaraguan Army also repelled an irregular group of 100 men who came into the national territory from Honduras, according to evidence available to the Foreign Ministry. According to the duputy defense minister, Commander Luis Carrion, the Sandinists killed and wounded several of the attackers, who fled back to Honduran territory.

PLANNING MINISTER NOTES $300 MILLION DEFICIT

PA242301 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Nicaragua has recorded a $300 million deficit in its balance of payments this year because of the drop in prices for its export items on international markets and because of the payments on its foreign debt. This was reported by Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, who added that the drop in prices for our export products represents a net loss to Nicaragua of $100 million.

He explained that because of its responsible attitude in paying its foreign debt, the Nicaraguan Government has disbursed $200 million thus far this year. He added that this has been a key factor in the deterioration of our economic situation. Commander Ruiz said that the planning of Nicaragua's economy continues, particularly during the current economic crisis, on the basis of the regionalization implemented in the country.

SOVIET EDUCATOR MEETS WITH ANDEN LEADERS

PA252109 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Said Shermukahmedov, education minister of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, held a working meeting today with the leaders of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, Anden, to learn about that organization's achievements and advances and to express solidarity with Nicaraguan teachers.

Anden Secretary General Nathan Sevilla stressed that the organization's major task at present is its political and ideological work. He added that Anden plans to be an organization that represents teachers at all educational levels. Shermukahmedov arrived in our country on Monday at the head of a high-level delegation, in response to an invitation extended by the Education Ministry of free Nicaragua.

SPECIAL PROGRAM COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

FL232155 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service [Channel 6] in Spanish at 0105 GMT on 23 September carries a 43-minute "special program" in color called "The Economic Crisis and Its Effects on Underdeveloped Countries" produced by Cuban television. The program begins with a closeup of a BUSINESS WEEK cover featuring a special report on "Banking's Squeeze," followed by closeups of an anxious-looking Margaret Thatcher and the front pages of publications such as the WALL STREET JOURNAL, U.S. NEWS and THE ECONOMIST carrying headlines and cartoons on the economic crisis in general, Mexico's nationalization of its private banks and Bolivia's and Ecuador's debt renegotiation requests.

The television cameras then take us to the CIEM [World Economy Research Center] where CIEM Director Osvaldo Martinez introduces the subject and calls the situation "a real catastrophe for the Third World" stemming from the "profound and severe economic crisis of the capitalist system." The other participants in the discussion are an unidentified moderator, CIEM Deputy Director Jose Luis Rodriguez, CIEM official Hector Heras and CIEM researcher George Carriazo.

In the only reference to the effects of the economic crisis on Cuba, Rodriguez says in the course of his exposition on indebtedness in underdeveloped countries:

"In 1981, underdeveloped countries renegotiated debts for $10 billion. It is of interest to note, in conclusion, that this situation also affects our country. That is, we have also suffered financial aggressions and we have had to partially renegotiate our external debt in response. And we are using the proper term "aggressions" because the financial problems our country has experienced, especially in the last 2 years, are very closely tied to the U.S. policy of hostility against our country and to the intensification of the effects of the blockade on our economy. It must be said on this subject that it has been estimated that the losses that the blockade has caused to the Cuban economy in recent years exceed $9 billion. In other words, more than 2 1/2 times our external debt in convertible currency.

"Because of U.S. pressures, credits to our country have been restricted, especially in the last 8 months, when the banks took out of Cuba short and medium-term deposits amounting to more than $550 million. In addition, as a result of the interest rates which have increased at a more than normal rate because of the U.S. administration's policy to raise these rates, our country has had to pay an additional $428 million in interest in the past 2 years. This is what we can say at present concerning financial problems."

The moderator immediately remarks that Cuba's socialist system, of course, makes it possible for the country to resolve the situation.

Heras speaks of the "varied and direct" responsibility of developed capitalist countries for the crisis and Carriazo discusses IMF-World Bank impositions on the Third World.

Renegotiation Talks in France

PA232250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Raul Leon Torras, minister president of the Cuban National Bank, has described as positive the reception given by French economic authorities to Cuba's proposal to renegotiate its medium-term foreign debt in convertible money.

Leon Torras, who arrived in Paris on Thursday at the head of a high-level economic delegation, told PRENSA LATINA that this reception reflects the serious and responsible manner in which the Cuban National Bank has faced up to the circumstantial problem that the country is now confronting.

In referring to the results of the meetings held in the French capital, he said that the French feel that the Cuban situation cannot be viewed in the same way as the situations being faced by other developing countries.

This is so first of all, he said, because Cuba's foreign debt in convertible money has not increased in the past several years as a result of the responsible and prudent policy pursued by the Cuban authorities and because the balance of payments, instead of declining, is showing signs of increasing strength.

Moreover, Raul Leon Torras said, the foreign debt service is being reduced instead of being increased, despite the very low price of sugar on the international market, sugar being Cuba's main source of convertible foreign exchange.

Finally, the minister president of the Cuban National Bank said that economic data on Cuba demonstrate that in this case it is not a matter of putting our house in order, because the Cuban economy is being administered with increasing efficiency and its international finances are being managed with a very high sense of responsibility.

OFFICIAL SCORES U.S. OVER PUERTO RICAN ISSUE

FL241230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Cuba has reiterated its firm determination to defend the just cause of the Puerto Rican people and its willingness and moral duty to support the Puerto Rican people as long as there is one Puerto Rican struggling for his country's independence. Thus stated Orlando Fundora, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chief of its department of revolutionary orientation, while delivering the closing speech of the Cuban solidarity campaign with the fraternal Puerto Rican People sponsored by the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples].

He denounced U.S. pressures which were cynically spread to the public with the sole purpose of preventing the topic of Puerto Rico from being registered in this year's period of sessions of the UN General Assembly.

Fundora stressed that with that attitude the United States acknolwedges that Puerto Rico is its colony and reveals the real nature of the so-called free associated state which confronts a more dramatic situation and a tougher political and economic crisis each day.

FRENCH HEALTH MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL241130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] French Health Minister Jack Ralite, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, has described the knowledge he gained from Cuban medical services during his 4-day tour of health centers as very important. During a press conference held here the French minister stressed the positive impression he received during those visits and said they were 4 beautiful days.

He said President Fidel Castro is a very friendly and meticulous person who, when talking about the subject of health, gives the impression of being the [health] minister or a doctor. When we spoke with him, he said, I realized we were thinking about peace, the new world economic and political order, the situation of the Palestinian people and solidarity with Nicaragua.

The minister said that conditions are favorable for expanding cooperation between Cuba and France in the field of health and added that such ties could prove beneficial to third countries that may require services in this sector.

LUANDA REPORTS PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT TO CUBA

AB231235 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Angolan Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento is continuing his official visit to Cuba, begun last week within the framework of the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation Angola has established with the socialist countries of Latin America.

The day before yesterday, the minister went to the country's western province where he and his entourage visited several agricultural complexes, industrial centers and educational institutions. He also held talks with several Cuban officials concerning scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

CEMA TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION STARTS MEETING

FL221820 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The 18th meeting of the traffic safety task group of the fourth committee of the CEMA permanent commission for transport has opened its meeting at the Havana Libre Hotel Ambassadors' Room. The opening session was presided over by (Engel Baolinit), chairman of the task group and chief of the Soviet delegation, and Col Wiquelme Arias, chief of the Cuban delegation.

CUBA CALLS FOR EMERGENCY UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

FL231555 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Cuba has called for the resumption of the seventh emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement. The request was submitted Wednesday afternoon to the chairman of the 37th period of sessions for his consideration. Approval of the request is expected to come in time for the emergency session to begin meeting tomorrow.

POWER SHORTAGE DELAYS TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

FL232030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2008 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Communications Ministry has issued a note advising the people that the telegrams from and to Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Granma will be delayed due to the interruption of electric power in the eastern provinces as a result of the fire in the Rente hydroelectric powerplant.

The Communications Ministry added that operating measures have been adopted to guarantee the sending and receiving of urgent telegrams. The ministry apologizes for the delay in the transmission of telegrams to and from the eastern provinces, principally Santiago de Cuba, Granma and Guantanamo.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- The protocol of the 11th commission of the railway cooperation organization has been signed in Havana. Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, attended the signing ceremony. The protocol sums up the work of the meeting of railway experts which opened Tuesday at the Habana Libre Hotel with the participation of representatives from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Cuba. The multinational protocol of cooperation provides for the training of engine drivers, methods and means of training, common railway terminology and the certification of teachers. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82 FL]